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The JEWISH CHRONICLE

E.C. 2.

Address of the "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Letters should in future be addressed to THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C. 2.

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The Prepaid Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., is 5/- for 4 lines—about 24 words—and 1/- per line after. Death and In Memoriam Announcements inserted with mourning border are charged at double rates. *All announcements sent by post must be accompanied by the name and address of sender.*

NOTICE.

Insertion of Family Announcements which reach the Office later than 11 o'clock Wednesday Morning cannot be included in the current week's issue. INSERTION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT IS NOT GUARANTEED.

The Editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the return of rejected MSS.

Births.

ALEXANDER.—On the 15th of November, at 35, Springfield-road, Brighton, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander (née Sarah Crook), of 5, Bow-road, E. 3., a son.

EASTERMAN.—On the 15th of November, at 1, Balmoral-crescent, Queen's-park, Glasgow, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Easterman (née Morrison), a son.

HARRIS.—On the 17th of November, at "Clevedon," Claremont-avenue, Woking, to Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Harris (née Florence Kaye), a son.

ISAACS.—On the 20th of November, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Isaacs (née Julie Cohen), 38, First-avenue, Hove, a son.

SWYER.—On Saturday, the 17th of November, at "The Cot," Nyewood-lane, Bognor, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Swyer (née Nettie Cohen), a son. No cards.

Barmitzvah.

ABRAHAMS.—Hyam, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Abrahams, of 33, Harehills-avenue, Leeds, will read a portion of the Law at the Great Synagogue, Belgrave-street, Leeds, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

GOLDING.—Leslie David, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Golding, 41, South Circular-road, Dublin, will read a portion of the Law and Maftir at the Synagogue, Adelaide-road, on Saturday, November 24th. No festivities.

MICHAELSON.—Harry, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Michaelson, of 40, Daisy-street, Govanhill, Glasgow, will read a portion of the Law at Queen's Park Synagogue, on the 1st December, 1917. No festivities owing to present crisis.

MINSKI.—Louis, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Minski, of 41, Well-street, Cardiff, will read a portion of the Law and Maftir at Cathedral Road Synagogue on December 1st. No cards.

SIMONS.—Alfred, the youngest son of Bertha and the late John Simons, will read a portion of the Law at South Hackney Synagogue on Saturday, 24th November. No festivities owing to recent bereavement.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE"

ARE CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:

Births, Marriages, Deaths, In Memoriam, etc.
First four lines 5/0
Each succeeding line 1/0
Synagogues, Societies, Charities, Publishers, etc.
First four lines 7/0
Each succeeding line 1/6
Per page £21
Public Companies, Legal and Parliament Notices
First five lines 12/6
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Auctions
First five lines 6/0
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Trade, Educational, Apartments Wanted, Situations Vacant, etc.
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Board and Residence Vacant Situations Wanted
First five lines 4/0
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Social Functions (under diary)
Per line 1/6
(Minimum two lines).

A line contains about 6 words of the "Jewish Chronicle."

The price charged for Miscellaneous Advertisements, other than Family Announcements in the "Jewish Chronicle" or the "Jewish World," now includes insertion in both papers.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS TO BE PREPAID WITH ORDER.

Betrothals.

BARKOFF : MILLER.—Cissie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barkoff, of 365, Essex-road, Canonbury, N. 1, to Jack, third son of Mrs. S. Miller and the late Mr. A. Miller, of 35, Victoria Park-road, Hackney, E.

LEVINE : PRICE.—Bessie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levine, 49, Lexington-street, London, W. 1, sister of Mrs. Lowy, of Kimberley, to Abe, fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Price.—5, Topscott-street, Kimberley, South Africa.

REICH : ROSENBAUM.—Hilda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Reich, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., to David, second son of Mrs. and the late Mr. H. Rosenbaum, of 210, Kensington Park-road, North Kensington, W.

ROSENBERG : KAUFMAN.—Doris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, of 133, Bury New-road, Broughton, to Hyman, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kaufman, of 322, Waterloo-road, Cheetham, both of Manchester. Australian papers please copy.

Marriages.

ARONOWITZ : BARCLAY.—On the 14th of November, at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland Street, W., by the Rev. B. N. Michelson, assisted by the Rev. E. Spero, Athina May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Aronowitz, of Cambridge, and Woolf, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GOLD : COHEN.—On Wednesday, the 14th of November, at the Great Garden Street Synagogue, Dave, the second son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Charles Gold, of 72A, Victoria Park-road, to Miriam, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marks Cohen, of 156, Brick-lane, E.

HENOCHSBERG : DISON.—[By cable.]—On the 14th of November, at Johannesburg, Lilian, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Henochsberg, of 40, Buckley-road, Brondesbury, to Mr. A. Dison, eldest son of Mrs. and the Mr. L. Dison, of Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa.

LAURANCE : MOSELY.—On the 20th of November, at St. John's Wood Synagogue, Frank, youngest son of the late Henry (Ki) Laurance, and of Mrs. Laurance, of 100, Alexandra-road, N.W., to Lorraine, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Mosely, C.M.G., LL.D., of West Lodge, Hadley Wood, and of Mrs. Mosely, 20, Old Court Mansions, Kensington.

PEREZ : GALINSKY.—On the 18th of November, 1917, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, London, by the Rev. D. Bueno de Mesquita, B.A., assisted by Rev. J. Gomes de Mesquita, Asher Perez, of H.M.S. "Marlborough," second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Perez, of 509, Battersea Park-road, S.W., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Galinsky, of 84, Hanover-street, Belfast, Ireland. Belfast papers please copy.

Silver Wedding.

PODESCHWA : GUTTENBERG.—On the 30th of November, 1892, at the Great Synagogue, Duke-street, Joseph Podeschwa to Sophy Guttenberg. No festivities.—8, Fournier-street, Spitalfields, London, E.

At Home.

LEVINE.—The Rev. and Mrs. I. Levine, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary, will be pleased to see members of the congregation and all other friends on Saturday and Sunday, 1st and 2nd December, 1917, from 3 to 7.—32, Burnbank-gardens, Glasgow.

Deaths.

BLASHKY.—On the 20th of November, 1917, חיי משה, at 45, Hallowell-lane, the dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Jacob Cohen, of 23, Smedley-lane, Cheetham, Manchester. Deeply mourned.

GOLDBERG.—On the 15th of November, 1917, at 4, East Mount-street, Whitechapel, E., Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Benjamin Goldberg, aged 26. Deeply mourned by her husband, daughters, Leah and Dorothy, family, and relatives.

JOSEPHI.—On the 15th of November, at a Nursing Home, Richmond, Edward H. Josephi, youngest son of the late Henry and Rachel Josephi, and grandson of the late Rev. Professor D. M. Isaacs, of Manchester. Dearly beloved brother of Myer Josephi, Crouch End, London; Mrs. Alfred Stahl, 1, Bellott-street, Cheetham; and Mrs. Henry Lichtenstein, 425, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester. May his dear soul rest in peace.

LAZARUS.—On the 21st of November, Simeon Lewis Lazarus, of 6, Balfour-place, W. 1, in his 54th year, the dearly beloved husband of Clara. Funeral leaves the above address to-day (Friday) at 10 for Willesden (Jewish) Cemetery. No flowers.

NEWMAN.—On the 20th of November, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Ronshier, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Annie (Chanah) Newman, in her 54th year, mother of Mr. S. Newman, of 3, White Conduit-street, N. Deeply mourned by her children, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, relatives, and friends. May her dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at 14, St. Marks-road, Dalston. American and African papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On the 13th of November, 1917, Lewis Phillips, of 31, Gower-street, Bedford-square, aged 68.

SUGDEN.—On the 4th of November, at 91, Castle Boulevard, Nottingham, Eva Sugden (née Cohen), aged 32. Deeply mourned by her broken-hearted husband and daughter, father, brothers, and sister, brothers-in-law, and sister-in-law. May her soul rest in eternal peace.

WITSTYN.—On the 20th of November, at 3, Bulstrode-road, Hounslow, Isaac (Jack) Witstyn, of 104, Kyverdale-road, Stoke Newington, aged 33 years, beloved husband of Celine Witstyn. Funeral leaves Kyverdale-road this day (Friday), at 11 a.m., for Willesden Cemetery. Peace to his soul.

Killed in Action.

BERNSTEIN.—Killed in action on 25th October, Morris Bernstein, aged 19, the beloved son of Mr. and the late Mrs. B. Bernstein, 58, Wardour-street, W. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing father, brothers, and sisters.

BERZANCE.—Killed in action, November 6th, Driver Lewis Berzance, R.F.A. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, sisters-in-law, brothers-in-law, and relatives. God rest his dear soul in peace.—595, Stretford-road, Manchester.

JACOBS.—On the 6th of November, Leon Jacobs, Kensington Rifles, aged 27, dearly beloved third son of Sarah and the late Henry (Jarvey) Jacobs. Deeply mourned by his mother, brothers, sisters, and sisters-in-law. Shiva at 56, Linthorpe-road, Stamford Hill, N. 16.

Continued on page 2.

ALLIANCE

Assurance Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2

Assets Exceed £24,000,000

THE HON.
N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD,
CHAIRMAN.

The Operations of the Company embrace all branches of Insurance.

Full information respecting ESTATE DUTY & CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES issued by the Company may be obtained on application to the head office, as above, or to any of the offices or agencies of the Company.

O. MORGAN OWEN, General Manager

Deaths

(Continued).

JOSEPH. — Previously missing, now reported killed in action on the 19th of April, Wilfrid Gordon A. Joseph, 2nd Lieut. Northants, attached Norfolk Regt., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Joseph, of 10, Frognal-lane, N.W. 3, and husband of Winifred L. Joseph, of 28, Heber-road, N.W. 2.

Died of Wounds.

HYAMS.—On the 26th of September, 1917 (Yom Kippur), in France, Private Phillip Hyams, South African Infantry, aged 19, dearly beloved eldest son of Phil and Bessie Hyams, 29, Brand-road, Durban, South Africa, and eldest grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Whyl (late 107, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury), 30, Osborne-villas, Hove.

ROTHSCHILD.—On the 17th November, from wounds received in action, Major Evelyn de Rothschild, Yeomanry, second son of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and of Mrs. de Rothschild, of 5, Hamilton-place, W., aged 31.

In Memoriam.

BALABAN-FREUD.—In affectionate memory of our dear son and brother, Joseph Balaban-Freud, who passed away November 24th, 1916, corresponding with כ״ח מרחשון תרע״ז לפ״ק. Deeply mourned.

BERTELSTEIN.—In loving memory of my dear father, Harris Bertelstein, who departed this life Kislev 2nd, 5668. May his dear soul rest in peace.—David Bertelstein, 375, Waterloo-road, Manchester.

CROOK.—In ever loving memory of our dear parents, David and Esther Crook, who passed away Marcheshvan 26th, כ״ו מרחשון, 5670, November 10th, 1909, and Kislev 11th, י״א כסלו, 5665, November 19th, 1904.—29, Northfield-raad, Stamford Hill, N.

KLEIN.—In loving and affectionate memory of our darling wife and mother, Sophie, who departed this life on November 24th, 1916, at "Duke of Cambridge," Mile End Gate. Sadly missed by her sorrowing husband, only daughter Laura, also brothers and sisters. The midnight star shines on the grave of one we loved so dearly, but could not save. God rest her dear soul in everlasting peace. Amen.

MARKS.—In affectionate remembrance of our dear mother, Adelaide Marks, who died November 19th, 1909. Ever in our thoughts.

MARKS.—In affectionate remembrance of our dear mother and grandmother, Mrs. John M. Marks, who died at Brighton, on the 19th November, 1909.

NYMAN.—In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, David Nyman, who departed this life at Johannesburg, November 23rd, 1914. Gone, but not forgotten.

Died for the Country.

LEWIS.—In ever loving and affectionate memory of our darling son and brother, Michel Charles Lewis, who lost his life on H.M.S. "Bulwark," 26th of November.—34, Oxton-road, Birkenhead, 1917. Time passes my dear one, but memory still remains. God rest his dear soul in peace.

Tombstones to be Set.

JAFFA.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Banard Jaffa will be set on Sunday next, the 25th of November, at 2 p.m., at Plashet Cemetery. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

KELLY.—The tombstone in memory of our dear father, Solomon S. Kelly will be consecrated at Broadgreen Cemetery on Sunday, November 25th, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.—48, Myrtle-street, Liverpool.

LEVY.—The tombstone to the loving memory of the late Mrs. Sarah Levy, of 28, Grosvenor-road, Westcliff, will be consecrated at the old Jewish Cemetery, West Ham, at 3 o'clock Sunday, November 25th. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

LIPSON.—A memorial scroll in memory of the late Signaller Sydney Lipson, killed in action in France, will be consecrated at Green Lane Cemetery, Liverpool, on Sunday next, 25th inst., at 12.30 o'clock.

RUBENSTEIN.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Alexander (Zelic) Rubenstein will be consecrated at Urmston Cemetery, Sunday, November 25th. Train leaves Central Station 9.30 a.m. Friends and relatives accept this, the only intimation.—62, Heywood-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Thanks for Condolences.

MRS. E. GOUDEKET and FAMILY thank all relatives and friends for the sympathy shown to them in their sad bereavement.

MRS. JOSEPH JACOBS, with her adopted daughters, ETTY WOOLF and ADA LEVY, also brother-in-law, GEORGE DEFRIES, tender their heartfelt thanks to relatives and friends for many kind visits, letters, telegrams, and cards received during the week of mourning for their beloved husband, and adopted father and brother-in-law. God rest his dear soul in everlasting peace. Amen.

THE DAUGHTERS of the late Mrs. F. I. KEESING return sincere thanks for kind sympathy shewn in their bereavement.—7, Wynnstay-grove, Fallowfield, Manchester.

MRS. ISABELLA LAZARUS, Mrs. MARK WOOLF, and Mr. SYDNEY JACOBS, wish to thank their relatives and friends for visits, telephone, telegrams, and letters, during the week of mourning for their late brother, Joseph Jacobs, of Plymouth.—16, Gresham-road, Brixton, S.W. 9.

MRS. BERTHA MARX returns sincere thanks for the great sympathy shown to her on the death of her darling beloved grandchild, Phyllis Marx.—"Greville House," Clifton-gardens, W.

MR. and Mrs. B. PHILLIPS and FAMILY return thanks for visits and expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.—36, Thayer-street, W.

MR. and Mrs. H. SIMON, Hull, Mr. A. SIMON, Glasgow; Mrs. L. JACOBS, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Mrs. B. OPPEL, Hull; thank relatives and friends for visits and expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

MR. J. THOMAS, 69, Linnaeus-street, Hull, late of Birmingham, SAM THOMAS, R.N.A.S., and Mrs. FENTON, Rochester, sincerely thank relatives and friends for their kind letters and telegrams received during the Shiva for their wife, mother, and sister.

MR. and Mrs. ARTHUR H. VALENTINE, "Embleton," Hook-road, Surbiton, sincerely thank their friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, and beg to be excused from replying to each individually. They regret they have received no further news from France regarding their dear son Moss.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

TO-MORROW (SABBATH).

Synagogue.	Preacher.
HAMPSTEAD—	The Rev. B. N. MICHELSON, B.A.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD—	Dayan H. M. LAZARUS.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE,

HILL-STREET, DORSET SQUARE, N.W. 1.

THE Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH will preach on Saturday afternoon, 24th November, on "The War and Religion." Service commences at 3.30 p.m.

BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF SHECHETA.

NOTICE TO JEWISH PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the License formerly held by
Mr. L. SPECTERMAN,
of 212, HIGH-STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON N., has been REVOKED, and the Ecclesiastical Authorities no longer hold themselves responsible for the Kashrûs of the meat, poultry, offal, etc., sold by him at this place.

By order,
SIMON MYERS,
Investigating Officer.

Vestry Offices,
Bevis Marks, E.C.
Nov. 19th, 5678—1917.

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'Phone: London Wall, 6330.

October 15th to November 9th, 1917.

Canadian Committee	£2,000	0 0
Canadian Committee	489	14 8
Port Elizabeth Committee	300	0 0
Griqualand Committee	150	0 0
Durban Committee	100	0 0
"Jewish Chronicle"	58	19 0
Liverpool Congregation	50	0 0
Borough Synagogue Committee (14th contribution)	50	0 0
Bournemouth Committee	40	0 0
Dunedin Committee	35	0 0
Auckland Committee	31	10 0
Maritzburg Committee	30	0 0
Pietersberg Committee	30	0 0
Sunderland Committee	29	15 6
Barrow-in-Furness Committee	25	8 6
Belfast Committee	23	10 0
Edinburgh Committee	22	5 8
Grimsby Committee	21	16 3
Cork Committee	21	13 0
"Jewish Chronicle"	20	1 6
"Memorial offering"	20	0 0
Stockton-on-Tees	15	15 8
Southport	15	0 0
Southport	15	0 0
Woolwich and Plumstead Congregation	12	0 0
Norwich	11	7 6
Brynmawr	9	11 8
"Jewish Chronicle"	8	13 6
"Jewish Chronicle"	8	5 0
Jewish Cabinet Makers' Society	6	16 10
Devon Street Synagogue	6	0 0
Miss A. L. Hubbard	5	0 0
Ebbw Vale	4	17 0
Darlington Committee	4	16 0
Rev. A. Rabinovitch	4	14 0
P. A. Norman, Esq.	4	0 0
Wandsworth and Balham Congregation	3	12 0
Mrs. F. Greenberg	3	0 0
Ayr Committee	2	19 0
Preston Committee	2	17 6
Mrs. and Mrs. S. Doffman	2	12 6
David Cohen, Esq.	2	0 0
Wood Close School	1	12 6
Customs and Excise W. R. F.	1	2 6
E. A. Colman, Esq.	1	2 6
Mrs. Freedman	1	10 0
West London Synagogue	1	1 0
I. Rose, Esq.	1	1 0
A. Dunn, Esq.	1	1 0
Christian Street Classes	1	1 0
The Four C's, The Chantant	1	1 0
G.	1	1 0
Mrs. H. A. Solkow	1	1 0

Mr. R. Feinlight, "Mother," in proud memory of her son, Anonymous, 20s. each; Mrs. H. Tibber, 15s. 6d.; Villareal and National Jews' School, 14s.; Mr. I. Isaacson, 10s.; D. W., 10s.; Messrs. P. and B. Silvermann, 5s.; H. Caplan, 2s. 6d.

Ayr.

Donations by Mr. and Mrs. H. Freeman, 30s. 6d.; Mrs. Livingston, 12s. 6d.; Messrs. James Smith, James Wolfson, 5s. each.

Sunderland.

Per Miss S. Cohen.

Miss M. Harris, 4s.; Messrs. L. Wolfe, 3s.; D. A. Olswang, 8s.; J. Dribbin, 1s.; Mednork, 2s.; Mesdames Buchwald, 13s.; Schiff, 1s. 6d.; Mr. A. Jacobs, 6s.; Mrs. S. Olswang, 3s.; Messrs. H. Minski, 24s.; H. Taylor, C. Olsberg, 3s. each; D. Berger, 6s.; H. Havelock, 3s.; Mrs. Brower, 1s. 6d.; Misses S. Cohen, Davis, 3s. each; Mrs. Jacobson, 1s. 6d. Per Mr. H. Asher: Mr. H. Asher, 6s.; Rev. L. Muscat, 4s.; Messrs. H. Berg, 1s. 6d.; W. Davidson, 2s.; J. M. Goldberg, 3s.; Weinberg, 3s.; S. Kelly, 10s.; D. Rubenstein, 12s.; A. Rosenstein, 6s.; C. Brower, 4s.; Topar, 1s. 6d.; Isaac Levy, 30s.; H. Levy, S. Berger, 3s. each; Levine, 1s. 6d.; J. Goldberg, 12s.; M. Herrman, 15s.; A. Merski, 6s.; Sol Berg, 12s.; S. Wolfson, 7s. 6d.; G. Jacoby, 3s.; Mrs. Hurwitz, 30s.; Messrs. L. Hurwitz, 3s.; I. Rubin, 2s.; D. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, 30s. each; Herrmann Berg, Sol Gillis, 10s. each; Dr. S. Daiches, 4s.; Messrs. S. Goldman, 2s.; M. Jacoby, 12s.; H. Olswang, 20s.; D. Yockleson, 24s.; N. Richardson, 20s.; E. Isaacs, 8s.; B. Behrman, 6s.; C. Freedman, 24s.; Israel Jacobs, 30s.; D. Cohen, 4s.; A. Jacobs, 30s.; Jacob Freedman, 6s.; Mrs. D. Abrahams, 20s.; per Rev. L. Muscat, 21s.

Per C. Pech, Esq., Ebbw Vale.

Messrs. H. Pech, 20s.; C. Pech, A. D. Raskin, G. Abrahams, J. King, H. Goldblatt, 10s. each; Rev. — Block, 2s.; S. Siedle, 2s. 6d.; Miss Jennie Raskin, 12s. 6d.; Mr. A. Lyons, 10s.

Brynmawr Hebrew Congregation.

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Messrs. B. Isaacs, 32s.; I. Brest, J. Myers, M. Sampson, J. Robinson, Rev. Goldwater, 16s. each; Messrs. A. Cohen, 8s.; J. Marks, 8s.; S. Isaacs, 10s.; A. Rosen, 8s.; G. Weiner, 8s.; Mrs. I. Isaacs, 6s.; Mrs. Rich, 5s.; Mr. G. Ballin, 5s.; Mr. H. Cohen, 3s.; Mrs. Cohen, Messrs. Erlich, Podger, Gibber, M. Shane, 4s. each; Mrs. Jackson, 3s.

Offerings.

Messrs. J. Robinson, 5s.; J. Myers, 2s. 6d.; Leckerman, 1s. 6d.; C. Brest, 10s. 6d.; I. Brest, 5s.; I. Brest (for Palestine), 5s.

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Messrs. S. Harris, M. Bridge, J. Landsberg, J. Kleiner, 10s. 6d. each; H. Bragman, M. Ost, J. Leon, B. Charing, J. Godfrey, 5s. each; H. Sharman and M. Boam, 2s. 6d. each.

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Per I. L. Stollery, Esq.

Ordinary weekly contributions collected for one Quarter by Miss M. Grass: Messrs. S. Lefton, 57s.; S. Davidson, 46s. 6d.; M. Aurbach, 30s.; S. Stern, 14s.; Baby Stern, 7s.; Mrs. R. Woolf, 14s.; Mrs. R. Grass, 17s.; Mr. S. Abrams, 14s.; Miss M. Sloan, 11s.; Mr. M. Solomons, 8s.; Miss R. Harris, 3s. 6d.; Rev. M. Franks, 5s.; Messrs. R. Solomon, 4s.; L. Vine, 2s.; Master M. Aurbach, 3s. 6d.; Miss A. Aurbach, 3s.; Master Aurbach, 3s. 6d.; Children Aurbach, 7s.; A Friend, 2s.; Mr. M. Brown, 1s.; Mrs. Eaton, 6d.; Mr. I. L. Stoller, 49s.

Special appeal on the High Festivals by Rev. M. Franks: Messrs. S. Lefton, 42s.; M. Aurbach, 21s.; H. Brown, I. L. Stoller, 10s. 6d. each; Mrs. Stoller, Mrs. R. Woolf, 10s. 6d. each; Mrs. Aurbach, Miss Aurbach, 5s. each; Mr. S. Davidson, 5s.; Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, 5s.; Mr. S. Stern,

Continued on next page

Funds Urgently Needed.

Fund for the Relief of the Jewish Victims of the War in Russia.

To the Right Hon. LORD SWAYTHLING (Treasurer),
60, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

*Please enter my name for a *donation, donation or..... instalments, ...instalments, monthly donation for..... months of £ : : in aid of above Fund, for which I enclose my cheque.*

SIGNATURE.....

ADDRESS.....

* Strike out line not required.

(*Continued from page 2.*)

5s.; Baby Stern, 5s.; Messrs. R. Solomon, S. Abrams, L. Vine, M. Dixon, B. Eaton, 2s. 6d. each; I. Bosman, Myer Aurbach, 2s. each; Miss A. Aurbach, 2s.; Mrs. R. Grass, 3s.; collected by Mr. I. Bosman, 47s. 7d.

York Hebrew Congregation.

Per the Rev. I. Richmond.

Messrs. A. Rosen, 26s; S. Lightman, 21s.; D. Sandleson, Mrs. Sandleson, Messrs. M. Leggi, Hart, S. Morris, B. Roseman, L. Skulsky, Rev. I. Richmond, A. Jacobs and family, 10s. 6d. each; M. Levy, W. Richmond, Solly Morris, Pte. Rosenthall, Mrs. L. Skulsky, 5s. each; Messrs. S. Skulsky, I. Morris, L. Morris, Pte. M. Horne, 2s. 6d. each; small weekly collections, 68s. 6d.

Norwich Hebrew Congregation.

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Cork.

October Collection, per H. Khan, Esq., and H. Rosehill, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Messrs. G. B. Birkhahn, 25s.; G. Brodie, 22s. 6d.; A. M. Sandler, J.P., 21s.; S. Sherling, 20s.; A. Dubov, 20s.; W. Jackson, 15s.; J. B. Sless, 15s.; A. Sayers, 14s.; M. W. Newman, 11s.; S. Spiro, J.P., I. Marcus, L. Herman, 10s.; W. Goldberg, Mrs. C. Jackson, Messrs. L. Jackson, A. Sless, C. Sieffe, 9s.; I. Scher, L.D.S., 5s.; Rev. M. Roith, 5s.; Messrs. G. Savers, 7s.; S. Zwick, 6s.; S. Cohen, 6s.; I. W. Birzansky, 4s. 6d.; I. B. Manch, 4s. 6d.; H. Khan, 4s. 4½d.; M. Elyan, M. Lovitch, B. Lovitch, J. Sless, I. Nathan, M. Levin, A. Smullian, F. Newman, S. Harmel, H. Sless, E. Rosehill, H. Rosehill, B. Gremson, Max Gremson, L. Glasser, H. Freedman, Jacob Sandler, J. Epstein, L. Cohen, Mrs. H. Taylor, 4s. each; Messrs. N. Sayers, I. Jackson, S. Clein, M. Marcus, 2s. 6d. each; L. Rubinstein, S. Gremson, S. Lovitch, N. Edelsohn, A. Zeider, I. Arenow, J. Arenow, I. Medalia, S. Griger, I. Smullovitch, D. Elyan, B. Atkin, L. Hyman, 2s. each; I. Abramson, J. Levy, 1s. each; S. Herman, 6d.; surplus of Passover Fund, per M. Levin and L. Jackson, 31s. 7½d.

SOUP KITCHEN FOR THE JEWISE POOR,

17/19, BUTLER STREET, SPITALFIELDS, E. 1.

THE Committee beg to announce that the Kitchen will be opened for the Winter Season by the Right Hon. Lord Rothschild, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at 12.30 o'clock, p.m.

The Committee have decided, on account of the darkness of the streets and other conditions caused by the War, to effect the distributions in the middle of the day, instead of, as heretofore, in the evenings. The distributions will commence at 12.30 and continue until 3 o'clock, p.m. Present arrangements are that the Kitchen will be open for the distributions three days a week.

As compared with last year, when prices had already reached a high level, a further substantial advance has taken place in those articles of food which constitute the basis of the relief given, and this increase in prices will necessitate an additional demand on the financial resources of the Charity. Although employment in the East End is at present satisfactory, there will always remain among the poor Jews a number of aged, widows, and their children, who, unfortunately, are obliged to have recourse to outside help in order to obtain adequate sustenance, and this year the number may be supplemented on account of it being necessary to assist the families of Russian Jews who have left for military service in that country.

The Committee appeal with confidence that the support that has been accorded them for so many years, to carry on the work of the Kitchen, will be forthcoming.

The Committee desire to call the attention of the Community that a donation of £15 15s. entitles the donor to a Special Distribution, and they trust that the numbers of those who avail themselves of this medium to commemorate family events may be extended.

The Committee hope that all who are interested in the work of the Charity will be present at the function in connection with the first distribution for the season.

Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—

Sir Charles S. Henry, Bart., M.P., President, 5, Carlton-gardens, S.W. 1,

The Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi, Vice-President, 48, Hamilton-terrace, N.W. 8,

S. Boas, Esq., Vice-President, 48, Petherton-road, N. 5,

George A. Cohen, Esq., Vice-President, 71, Portland-place, W. 1,

John Hart, Esq., Vice-President, 110, Sutherland-avenue, W. 9,

Hermann Landau, Esq., Vice-President, Piper's Corner, High Wycombe,

Gustave Tuck, Esq., Treasurer, 33, Upper Hamilton-terrace, N.W. 8,

Barrent S. Ellis, Esq., Hon. Secretary, 169, Evering-road, N. 16,

by any member of the Committee, or by the Secretary,

Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, B.A.,
17-19, Butler-street,
Spitalfields, E. 1.

CHARLES MONTAGU deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to releive Trustees."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of CHARLES MONTAGU late of 127 Westbourne-terrace Hyde Park in the County of London who died on the 26th day of May 1917 and whose will was proved in the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 24th day of October 1917 by Amy Montagu of 127 Westbourne-terrace Hyde Park aforesaid Sydney John Montague of 5 and 6 Bucklersbury E.C. David Charles Montagu of 82 Inverness-terrace Hyde Park aforesaid and Alfred Charles Montagu of 8 Abingdon Villas Kensington in the said County the executors named in the said will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 28th day of December 1917, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of November 1917

MONTAGU MILEHAM & MONTAGU
of 5 and 6 Bucklersbury in the City of London
Solicitors to the said Executors.

Re JOHN ISAAC JACOBS deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to statute 22 and 23 Vic. cap. 35 that all Creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of JOHN ISAAC JACOBS late of 10, Mark-lane in the City of London and 10, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park in the County of London ship owner and broker (who died on the 18th of August 1917 and whose will was proved by Joseph Henry Jacobs, Alfred Strover Williams, and the undersigned David Davis, the Executors therein named in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 14th day of November 1917) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to me the undersigned the Solicitor for and one of the said Executors on or before the 31st day of December 1917 and Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand they shall not have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of November 1917.

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11, John-street,
Crutched Friars, E.C. 3,
Solicitor for (and one of the said Executors).

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(*Continued on page iii. of cover.*)

Diary.

CALENDAR NOTES.

NOVEMBER 23 to NOVEMBER 29—KISLEV 8 to KISLEV 14.

FRIDAY	Kislev (30 days)	8	Nov. 23	Sabbath begins at 3.30	
SABBATH	..	9	.. 24	PORTION נצבים Gen. xxviii. 10 to xxxii. 3. Sabbath ends at 4.45*	HAPHTORAH Hosea xii. 13 to xiv. 10.

** This is the time for London. The time for other places is given in Valentine's Hebrew Almanac.*

Friday Next, November 30th, Sabbath will begin at 3.30.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SUNDAY, November 25.

Soup Kitchen for Jewish Poor, Investigating and Distributing Sub-Committee, 17-19, Butler Street, Spitalfields, 11 till 1.

MONDAY, November 26.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 3.30.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rotas), 3.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, Sara Pyke House Committee, 17, Sussex Square, W., 11.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 3; Loan Committee (rota), 4.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Temporary Allowance Committee (rota), 2; Relief Committee (rotas), 3.

Anglo-Jewish Association, Special Council Meeting, Vestry Room, Heneage Lane, 4.30.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

Announcements of Social Functions may be inserted under this heading at the charge of 1/6 per line (minimum two lines).

SUNDAY, November 25.

Young Ladies' Sinai League, Lecture by Miss M. Landau, B.A., Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, 4.

Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill Jewish Literary and Social Society, Lecture by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Marcus Samuel Hall, 6.

London Young Zion Association, Debate, 61, Redman's Road, Stepney, 6.30.

Mile End Literary and Social Union, Lecture by Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, Lecture Hall, Toynbee Hall, 7.30.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

West London Zionist Association, Lecture by Mr. Leon Simon, 9, Langford Place, N.W., 8.30.

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2, THE BRIDGE, EALING COMMON STATION. Tel. No. 44 EALING.
7, RUSSELL GARDENS, KENSINGTON. Tel. No. 3002 PARK (3 lines.)
76/77, BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W. Tel. No. 4581 VICTORIA.
113, HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM. Tel. No. 26 STREATHAM.
78, HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON. Tel. No. 1676 WIMBLEDON.
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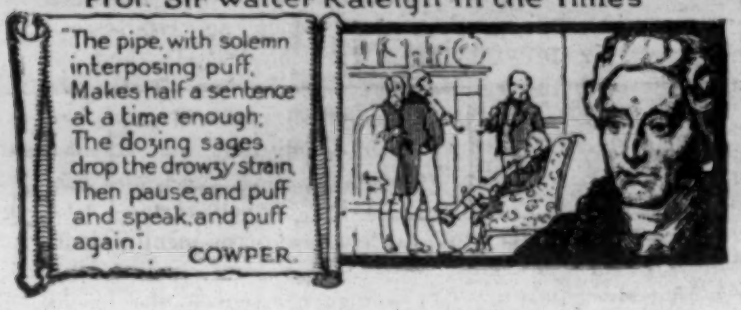
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Then pause, and puff and speak, and puff again."
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CHRISTMAS this year will be a *real* Christmas—a *Children's* Christmas—and all the troubles in the world shall not rob them even for *one* year of the memory of a bulging stocking in the half light of dawn, or any other of the almost sacred Yuletide joys that for nearly two thousand years have been the Children's heritage.

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EST^D 1841. The JEWISH CHRONICLE EST^D 1841.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917—5678.

SPECIAL ARTICLES:—
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The Serbian Relief Fund. (The Bishop of London and others) ... ... p. 8
Threatened Closing of the South London (Borough) Jewish School. (Rev. M. Rosenbaum) ... p. 19
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Palestine as a Buffer State. (Mr. J. Finn)... ... p. 24
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CHILDREN'S SECTION: "YOUNG ISRAEL." After 27

Confer! Confer!! Confer!!!

THE suggestion made by the JEWISH CHRONICLE, some time before the decision of the Government was announced to favour and help in the establishment of a National Home in Palestine for Jews—or rather, what is more important, the spirit of it—is, we are happy to think, gaining ground. Jews of widely differing shades of thought are coming to see that their duty is to formulate an unanimous Jewish opinion in respect to the Government Declaration. Extremists, perhaps, on one side and the other, who think it more important that their own particular idea should prevail than that the general good and well-being of the Community should be promoted—its harmony and unity encouraged—remain unconvinced. But we have no doubt that these form but a small proportion of the aggregate Jewish opinion, which is fast making for the holding of a Conference such as we adumbrated, with a view to a general agreement upon the most vital topic with which Jewry has in modern times been concerned.

We referred last week to the meeting of the Maccabeans that is to take place in a few days, and now we observe a notable plea in the direction of a Conference. It proceeded, on Sabbath last, from the Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, in the course of a sermon at the West London Synagogue of British Jews, which we are enabled to print elsewhere in the present issue. To be sure, there are many points in Mr. JOSEPH'S eloquent pulpit address in which we do not find ourselves at one with him. Notably, we refer to his opposition to what he calls "the re-establishment of the Jewish National polity." He wishes, he tells us, to see established "in Palestine a holy community appropriately dwelling in the Holy Land, a model settlement, which would re-act favourably upon the Jew and Gentile alike, inspiring and vitalising Judaism all over the world, helping to win mankind for Jewish ideals by presenting to it the best side of the Jewish life and character"; and all Jews will feel sympathy with his vision. But how that is to materialise upon nothing, and how, if it is to grow, it can be out of anything other than a Jewish National polity, we fail to see. Indeed, Mr. JOSEPH himself is so far in favour of a Jewish State that he speaks of his desire to see established a "Commonwealth," which, of course, is another word for State. Since it would be Jewish, that such state would be "spirtually planned" goes without saying.

This, however, by the way. Evidently the main object of Mr. JOSEPH'S words on Sabbath last was a strong, an inspiring, and a lofty appeal for "some measure of agreement and co-operation." "It would be unfortunate," he declared—and who will gainsay his words?—"if this Declaration of the British Government were to be made the subject of public controversy by any section of our coreligionists, especially at the present moment when a crisis in the national fortunes dwarfs every other consideration, and pleads mightily for individual self-restraint and self-effacement." That is in itself a mighty plea, which this Community will disregard at its peril, and Jewry in general to its lasting hurt.

Another most hopeful sign in the same direction is the unanimous determination of the Council of the Jewish Territorial Organisation, of which Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL is the President, formally to welcome the Government Declaration, and to express "its readiness to co-operate with Zionists in devising a scheme for the development of Palestine." That is exactly what was to be hoped for from an organisation of which so clear-sighted a Jew as Mr. ZANGWILL is at the head. He and his colleagues have not been slow in recognising that the Government Declaration places within the ambit of practical attainment the essential object for which their organisation was founded. Apropos, we note with pleasure that many of those who have associated themselves, as members of the Council of the I.T.O., with this resolution have not hitherto been prominently identified with Jewish Nationalist aims. It is interesting, too, to observe that Mr. LUCIEN WOLF who gave assent to the resolution, is also a member of the Provisional Committee of the League of British Jews, which contains names—if we mistake not—of one or two other prominent members of the I.T.O. We trust that we may take this as further evidence of a growing co-operation on this question throughout Anglo-Jewry.

Our strong view that a Conference on this question is neeessary arose from our conviction that a great deal of opposition to the Jewish National idea is the consequence of misunderstanding concerning, or nescience as to, what Jewish National aims really are. A striking instance of this recently came to our notice in a communication from a very able coreligionist. He expressed doubt as to Zionist propaganda on the ground of his fear that the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine would mean the de-nationalisation of Jews living in other parts of the world. "My nationality," he argued, "is British, not only by birth but by descent for some generations. I have no intention of settling in Palestine. Why should I be compelled to change my nationality, seeing that I desire to remain here, as I have been all my life, an observing Jew and a subject of this country?" We quote almost the *ipssissima verba* of our correspondent's communication, because our observation tells us that it states in effect the main objection felt in certain quarters to the Government declaration, and to the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The mistake upon which this objection is founded arises from the very natural difficulty, having regard to our past two thousand years of history, of contemplating any Jews as not submerged, so far as their nationality is concerned, in some other nationality. There is further the confusion, also natural in the circumstances, between Jewish nationalism as a political creed and Jewish nationality as a fact. A corresponding difficulty is that we have no word (at present) to describe the Jew who becomes nationally a Jew in Palestine, in contradistinction to the Jew who retains some other nationality, while yet remaining religiously a Jew. Without for a moment binding ourselves to the term, let us assume that the Jews who inhabit the proposed National Home in Palestine take to themselves the name of "Pal-jews." There will be in comparison with the Jews who will not be "Pals"—as the "Pal-jews" are certain to be known—millions of Jews in other countries, of course, and it is inconceivable how anybody can suppose either that these latter will not be regarded as nationals in their respective countries, or that religiously they cannot in the circumstances be as good Jews as they are now, or, indeed, as good Jews, religiously, as the "Pal-jews" themselves.

Let us take, by way of example, the case of our correspondent to whom we have referred. He would presumably elect to remain an English citizen, and would proclaim his nationality English. But if he wished to become a "Pal-jew," we presume that under some similar International Law to that which now prevails, he could not do so without residing in Palestine for a certain period in order to qualify for naturalisation as "Pal-jew" there. So that it is sheer delusion, a mere aberration, to contend that, because a Jewish National Home is set up in Palestine, Jews who elect not to go there but to remain nationals of the lands in which they were born, or now reside, will in any sense sacrifice their present civic and political rights. As a matter of fact, the various nations of the world will take care that nothing of the sort happens. For all nations are jealous of their nationals, and for that very reason they have instituted between them a law which restrains the power of individuals to change their nationality. In practically every case, they make it obligatory that there shall be many years of continuous residence in a country before that country can transform the national of another country into its own national. There is no need to repeat here what we have pointed out more than once previously, that in our view the establishment of a Jewish National Home will make the position of Jews who are Nationals of other lands all the clearer because less equivocal than now; but we notice that SIR ALFRED MOND is likewise of that opinion.

It may be possible to point to certain speeches of Zionists, or

to their writings which, on the face of them, indicate individual opinion that no Jew can be a good Jew, religiously, unless—when the opportuuity be given him—he becomes a Jew by nationality. But such sentiments as we have seen quoted in that direction, we have no hesitation in saying, do not really bear that construction, and in any case were never intended to convey that idea. The most that Jewish Nationalism has said in that respect is that a Jew, wherever he may elect to reside and whatever his nationality, must, if a true Jew, be a Jew nationally as well as religiously. In other words, he must support and help forward the Jewish National idea. But he can do so in a thousand ways in perfect loyalty to that idea other than by transferring himself bodily to Palestine, and certainly without in the least yielding by an iota his perfect and absolute and undivided loyalty to the country of which he is now a citizen. Indeed, it is conceivable that many Jews could help the Jewish National development in Palestine, both positively and negatively, much better by staying where they are than by going there. Neither is it Zionists or Nationalists who have declared that every Jew who is a Jew nationally must necessarily become a Jew by nationality. It is exactly anti-Zionists and anti-Nationalists who have for years suggested it by directing the taunt against the Zionists and Nationalists, that they themselves would never leave the countries where they are at present so materially prosperous, in order to go to Palestine. It was an anti-Nationalist or an anti-Zionist, and, surely, not a Nationalist, nor a Zionist, for instance, who invented the story of the Rothschild looking forward to being the Jewish ambassador in Paris! And it is this ridiculous, meaningless taunt that is really now troubling the opponents of the Jewish National idea. Like poison gas sent out by them, it has blown back upon them, to their befogment and undoing.

We have referred to this one objection that is being raised to the Jewish National idea, especially to re-inforce our plea for a Conference upon this question. We believe that a general policy entirely consistent with the Jewish National idea, consistent with the civil and political rights of Jews in all countries—which Jewish Nationalists, as we pointed out last week, must, of all Jews, necessarily hold in the keenest regard—and above all a policy consistent with the honour and the dignity of Jews, which in a sense is challenged by the Government Declaration, can be found. We sincerely believe it will be found only by reasonable Jews of all shades of opinion coming together in counsel, transfused with the true Jewish spirit which will impel them "to sink," in the words of Mr. JOSEPH, "individual aspirations" in self-restraint and self-effacement, for the glory of the Jewish name.

Victories.

THE week has seen a series of successes to the Allied arms which indicate distinct victories over the common enemy. The remarkable advance upon the Western Front is a signal set-back for German militarist power, and, as we write, the full tale of the gain has not as yet been told. At the beginning of the week the PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons that five submarines engaged on the piratical work in which Germany employs them had in one day been destroyed. And last but not least, from our particular point of view, is General ALLENBY'S sweeping march through Palestine, with Jerusalem almost reached. Such a catalogue of fine strokes, especially because they have been dealt by British arms, encourage and inspirit us—they encourage the hope that the resources of the country's foes are palpably diminishing, and they inspirit us with the thought that we are perceptibly nearer the final victory of Right over Might and of the forces that make for the progress of civilisation over those that, should they prevail, must inevitably destroy it.

The Toll of War.

IT is with a feeling of deep regret that we record the death from wounds of Major EVELYN DE ROTHSCHILD during the recent operations in Palestine. His communal activity was necessarily of recent date, but in the course of it he had endeared himself to the hearts of all with whom he came into contact by reason of his uniform kindliness and the patient interest he manifested in the work he undertook. His patriotic devotion was typical not only of his splendid family, but, we rejoice to be able to say, of all the many thousands of coreligionists who are bearing their share in this devastating war. Now as ever the sorrows of the house of ROTHSCHILD are the sorrows of us all. All of us will extend to Major DE ROTHSCHILD'S relatives our very warmest sympathy on the sad and painful loss they have sustained, and in special measure to his bereaved mother, with whom the hand of death has dealt so heavily of late. We cannot in this connection refrain from a word of profound regret at the death in action of the Hon. NEIL PRIMROSE—like Major DE ROTHSCHILD, a great-grandson of NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD, the founder of the English house of the great family. The war is multiplying its tragedies, but few have exceeded in poignancy the loss of so promising, so lofty, so high-minded a man as Mr. PRIMROSE. We do not forget that at a time when there were foolish Jews who dissembled their race, Mr. PRIMROSE boldly stood up in Parliament for the people from whom he partially sprang and proclaimed his pride in his Jewish connections. The death of such a man is not only a loss to Britain. It is a loss to all humanity, and especially to those great causes which make all the difference to the world between hope and darkness, and of which such rare spirits as Mr. PRIMROSE are the chosen and unconquerable champions.

M. Venezelos.

THE great Greek patriot, M. VENEZELOS, has received the right and hearty welcome in this country that the man, his character, and his achievements have deserved. He is, indeed, not only a patriot in the narrow sense of the word; his patriotism is loyalty to the widest interests of mankind. It is this loyalty, quite as much as his love of fatherland, which nerved him to his wonderful fight for co-operation with the Allies; and it is this same spirit which has made him, for many years, so steadfast a friend of the Jewish race. When here with the other Balkan delegates a few years ago, the Note which he gave out on behalf of Jewish liberties in the areas then under discussion rang as clear and unmistakable as all the rest of his utterances. It left no question as to where M. VENEZELOS'S sympathy lay, and everyone knew that, then, as ever, the vital interests of Jews were safe in the hands of this staunch champion of right. It was this, indeed, which made us hesitate to accept the current report of the expropriation of the property of the Jews of Salonika. As will be seen from the report of the interview, printed in another column, between the GREEK PREMIER and SIR STUART SAMUEL and LORD ROTHSCHILD as President and Vice-President of the Board of Deputies, these allegations turn out to be very far from the truth. Not only is a fair price to be paid for the property of the Jews, but the difference between that price and the sum obtained by subsequent sale is to go in relief of the victims of the recent fire. We trust that M. VENEZELOS will receive all the practical help that he has come West to solicit, and that Greece may emerge from its present ordeal stronger and more full of hope than ever.

The New League.

THE chief feature of the new organisation, The League of British Jews, is, we fear, the obscurity in which its ideals and objects are enshrouded. Judging from the brief accounts of its mission which have so far been published, the League seems either to have set out to do work which is already being carried on by other organisations, or to have armed itself *cap à pied* against a myth. Upon these points the gentlemen who have launched this campaign may perhaps do the *Jewish World* the honour to read its comments in the current number—they are also reprinted in full in the JEWISH CHRONICLE this week. We find, however, the same obscurity manifested in the advertisement which the League inserts in our columns this week. It is declared, for instance, by the League that "the principles for which our fathers fought, and by which they won for us emancipation and complete equality of rights" have been attacked. Where? when? and by whom? we would ask. The League, we are further told, will "represent a tradition and defend a right." What tradition is meant here, and who seeks to deprive Jews here of their rights? Again: "British subjects who profess the Jewish religion have, and can have, no other political nationality but that of the British Empire." Quite so! But who contests so manifest a truth which refers with equal force to British subjects who profess any other religious faith? The League is obviously either tilting at shadows or else there is much to be explained in its avowed objects. We would, however, venture a word of earnest regret that the membership of the League should be expressly limited to "British subjects." This never has been the way of the Community of this country. As the *Jewish World* points out, it is not and never has been the practice of the "London Committee of Deputies of British Jews" (shortly known as the Board of Deputies). It was not and has not been the way of the "West London Synagogue of British Jews" (the Berkeley Street Synagogue). It has not, we may add, been the practice of the "Manchester Congregation of British Jews." The good and devoted men who founded and conducted these movements saw that any other course than that of regarding as British Jews all coreligionists in this country would set up divisions which were illogical on the one hand and dangerous on the other; and we are sincerely sorry that the same view has not been taken by the creators of the latest organisation in our midst.

Disfranchising Conscientious Objectors.

THE House of Commons did a very petty and, to our way of thinking, extremely unwise and retrograde thing on Wednesday night when it decided to disfranchise—partially we understand—those who have obtained exemption from military service on the score of being "conscientious objectors." Our own opinion, to which we have never failed to give expression, as to the principle of conscientious objection needs no re-stating. We have been strenuously opposed to it, and have more than once pointed out that Jews, as Jews, have no ground, on the score of religious conscience, for refusal to give belligerent service to the State.

(Continued on next page).

IN THE

Communal Armchair.

BY MENTOR.

Bolshevism in Anglo-Jewry.
The Vogue of the Soviet.

¶ *In place of his usual causerie we print this week some extracts from a personal letter that our contributor has addressed to us from one of the provincial centres which he has lately been visiting.*

DEAR EDITOR:—

Like the schoolboy correspondent, I send you this letter still "hopping." In my case, I am hoping, too, that all goes well, etc., etc., but my present perambulation from town to town reminds me of the ancient howler . . . . . Kipling's line, "What do they know of England who only England know?" is brought to mind whenever I come into what our coreligionists proudly call "the Provinces." For the conclusion is forced upon me that to know Jewry one must step outside of it, so to speak, into some one of those many centres where the appearance of a Jew would be as startling a novelty as was the arrival of the Boojum to the mariners who hunted the snark. Because a residence in districts that are called Jewish must tend to prevent even the most observant from seeing the wood because of the trees. But, none the less, there are some things that are pretty obvious to the shortest sighted, if he have any sight at all, and one is what I cannot help noticing—the apparent effect upon our folk in "the Provinces" of the enormous drama that is unfolding itself in Russia. It would not be strange if the effect were absolute and not merely seeming, having regard to the origin of the vastly preponderating mass of our coreligionists in "these parts." . . .

. . . And the prevalence of the Bolshevik spirit is largely traceable, just as I believe is the case in Russia, to the desire for manifesting the fact that Jack is as good as his master—after so many years during which the master held himself to be so mightily superior to Jack—rather than to the

(Continued on next column.)

(Continued from previous page.)

presumed necessity for asserting and promoting any definite principles on which these extremists are at variance with the communal Cadets. It is the same with the remarkable vogue of the Soviet; witness the independent Representative (!) Council, with its President and Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary (and Typewriter). This vogue, a legacy of the *Chevrah* cult, manifests itself not alone in these Councils—the self importance of those who conduct some of them, the air of mystery they assume, the supreme omniscience and extensive knowledge to which they pretend, graciously dribbled out as private and confidential information, would put to the blush the Board of Deputies under the old régime, and would wrack with jealousy the ghost of the Conjoint—*oluv hasholum*. But the Soviet vogue shows itself, too, in the local ecclesiastical authorities, many of them manned by Rabbis who appear to have the very strangest notions of Law, whatever they may know of *Din*, or create in the way of din. Eveywhere there is a desire to throw off anything like central Jewish authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical—the real joke being of course, that there is none really in existence to throw off—while the local Cadets are hopelessly discounted—if the word will not seem too personal. Nor, truth to tell, is it only the central civil and ecclesiastical Jewish authority that there is a tendency to set at defiance. The English central military authority and their enlisting activities come in for no small share of attention. In this case there *is* an authority and it cannot be thrown off. But some people are making mighty efforts to get round it. . . .

The chaos that is evidently arising throughout the provinces, the void and formlessness, to employ the Bible expression, which is obviously gathering into a bewildering torrent of utter anarchy, has at present only one restraining element, so far as I can see. Curiously enough, having regard to the circumstances, it is the Zionist movement. That is the only sign of anything like organisation, the basis of which must be co-operation, that is perceptible. The fact that that is so must, by-the-way, give us all furiously to think. . . . .

The same causes have been at work as those that inspired the Revolution in Russia, and, indeed, that operated in the French Revolution. They are the disposition to aloofness that our "leading" classes have shown in the past, the unnatural division they have set up between English and Foreign Jew—the latter to be "thankful he was permitted to come here"—between rich Jew and poor Jew—the former's only obligation, to dole out of his surplus, mostly grudgingly, "charity," so called, for the latter. . . . We must resist every attempt to drive a wedge between Jews and Jews in Anglo-Jewry on whatever pretext. If Anglo-Jewry is not one it is lost—and please forgive the hateful pun. . . .

. . . This little story will interest and amuse you. A provincial warden who likes to boast of his being a British Jew and speaks despitefully of "them furrin' Yidden," was complaining to me about the "aloofness" of our London co-religionists. He instanced—don't be alarmed—yourself, and said that in the Provinces they were entitled—that was his word—to see the head of "our communal organ" sometimes. Nor, in your particular case, he explained was it ever thus. I told him I was sure you would be complimented, but that he must recollect *On ne peut sonner les cloches et aller à la procession*. Drawing himself up to his full height (which in fact was not very far), my warden-friend in reply observed with disdain, "'Scuse me, but I don't talk *Yiddish*!" The moral of the story there is no need for *me* to point out to *you*. . . .

MENTOR.

Save this School!

WE ask our readers' earnest and immediate attention to the serious letter which the Rev. M. ROSENBAUM has sent us regarding the plight of the South London Jewish School. Briefly, the facts are that the School, which has done excellent work among Jewish children for fifty years and now has some three hundred scholars, finds itself, for the first time, unable to raise the voluntary subscriptions necessary for its upkeep. Unless these are quickly supplied the institution must be closed down. Now this would not only be a grievous misfortune, but would be an unpardonable thing—from the standpoint of the conscience of our Community. The great bulk of the expenditure of the School is defrayed by the London County Council, and only some £250 a year have to be found by voluntary contributions. Of this latter sum about £90 is forthcoming in annual subscriptions and from invested funds. The question is, therefore, whether the Community is really willing to see one of its oldest educational institutions closed down for the sake of the paltry sum of £3 per week. The school gives the only really effective form of Jewish education—education in a Jewish atmosphere throughout the day. Never more than now was such a training needed for our young; and we cannot believe that it will be callously dispensed with in order to avoid the trifling outlay to which we have alluded. We ask our readers to do the right and proper thing in this matter, and to do so with the smallest avoidable delay.

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"IS GOD DOING HIS BIT?"—In deference to a very large number of applications, "Mentor's" article in the "Communal Armchair" under the above title, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It can be had, price 1d. (post free 1½d.) from the Office of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

Foreign and Dominion News.

M. Clemenceau and the Rumanian Jews.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] STOCKHOLM, Tuesday.

The *Svenska Dagbladet* of to-day prints an open letter addressed to the new French Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, by Chief Rabbi Dr. Ehrenpreis, of this city, and entitled "For Rumania and the Jews." Dr. Ehrenpreis reminds M. Clémenceau that as the then Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria he (the first named) visited the European capitals in 1913 to secure fresh international guarantees for Jews consequent on the Balkan wars, and that he was kindly received in September of that year by the French statesman, who expressed his complete agreement with the object of the journey and expressed his readiness to collaborate. M. Clémenceau was then collaborating with his friend Signor Luigi Luzzatti, the Italian Premier, in the formation of a league to protect the Rumanian Jews. Dr. Ehrenpreis further recalls to M. Clémenceau's memory the fact that on the 6th June, 1913, the latter printed in his paper *L'Homme Libre*, a leading article, urging M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, to utilise the Financial Conference, then being held, to force Rumania to fulfil its obligations to the Jews. The letter concludes with a strong appeal to M. Clémenceau, now that he is the Prime Minister of France, and M. Pichon is again Foreign Minister, and at a time when the position of the Jews in Rumania is worse than ever, to carry into operation the work undertaken in conjunction with Signor Luzzatti, and thus to right the grievances of the Jews for whom he (Dr. Ehrenpreis) pleads.

Serious Pogroms in Russia.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

Extremely painful news has reached this city. The agitation against the Jews, which hitherto led in some cities to isolated pogrom attempts and searches in Jewish shops, has brought with it cruel pogroms and in one case even a savage effort to massacre Jews.

At Roslavl, the scarcity of leather resulted in a wholesale attack on Jews and their property. Eight were killed and twenty were wounded. Nearly all the shops owned by Jews were looted. As a consequence, the road to Smolensk was crowded the whole day with Jews escaping from the city. The pogrom lasted till midnight. Many houses occupied by Jews were robbed of all their contents. The excuse of the rioters for their savagery was the usual false accusation that Jews had fired at them first.

At Benderi, a pogrom lasted five days, and as a result most of the shops of Jews were robbed of all their contents. Many houses were also looted.

Grave anti-Jewish riots also took place at Kozlov and Tiraspol, whilst the reports from many towns indicate the spreading of the pogrom movement to many provinces.

At Tambov, the pogrom led to the total ruin of the businesses established there by the Jewish refugees from the war zone. The plight of their owners is terrible. The local militia and the committees only took energetic measures when the rioters proceeded to attack the shops of Christians also, but by that time very little was left of the shops of Jews.

The condemnation of the pogrom movement issued by the Government, the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, and the President of the Congress of the Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Archbishop Tichon (of Moscow), seems to be of little avail. All of them promptly responded to the appeals by Rabbis and Jewish deputations and protested, but energetic measures and not words are needed to eradicate the evil. The forces at work against us are the Maximalists (Bolsheviks), who view with favour robberies in "bourgeoisie" houses and shops, the deserters, the Anarchists, and the Black Hundreds, whilst the Militia is incapable and inadequate. The appointment of many Jews to Municipal and State posts is exploited by our enemies to accuse us of capturing power and of failing to supply the people with bread. Libels of every kind are spread against us, especially the accusations that Jews have stores of food and clothes hidden in secret places.

A JEWISH SELF-DEFENCE CORPS.

I understand that responsible Jewish circles have asked the authorities to sanction a scheme of arming Jewish Self-Defence Corps. The Jewish leaders made it plain to the Government that the Corps must be recognised and armed, as they have to withstand armed forces.

A Polish Jewish Congress.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] PETROGRAD.

A strong movement is on foot to organise a Polish Jewish Congress at Warsaw for the purpose of discussing the future of Jewry in the new State which will be created after the war. It is hoped also to hold shortly a Conference with the object of establishing an All Polish Organisation of Jewish Workmen. At present the strongest body among the Polish Jews is the Zionist Organisation, with its seventy affiliated societies and powerful Mizrachi section. The workmen are anxious to acquire a similar influence in Jewry to that commanded by the Zionists, who, with the authority of the Mizrachi, are planting firm roots among the Orthodox masses, the Mizrachi leaders themselves having declared that Jews formed a nation and not merely a religious sect, and that a vote for Zionism in the course of the referendum organised on the Palestine question meant a vote for Jewish religious and national advancement.

The Palestine Colonies.

Mr. W. T. Massey, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, cabling from Gaza yesterday week, says: "The Turks have not hurt the Jewish colony at New Akir, whose town, with its red-tiled roofs, whitened walls, and houses surrounded by trees, stands out a jewel in the landscape." In a later message he says: "On the road to Ramleh the excellent buildings of the Rishon Lezion Jewish agricultural colony have been left unharmed by the retreating enemy."

French Honour for Sir Marc Aurel Stein.

The French Academy of Sciences has awarded the Tchehadcheff Prize of 3,000 francs to Sir Marc Aurel Stein, C.I.E., Inspector of the Indian Archæological Survey, for his explorations in Central Asia.

Jews in Italian Ministry.

Signor Morpurgo is Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce, and Signor Reggio is Under-Secretary of State for Transports, in the recently formed Italian Ministry.

Proposed Universal Congress of Jewish Workmen.

A movement is on foot among the Jewish labour leaders at the Hague to convene a universal congress of Jewish workmen in that city, as the coming Peace Congress will probably meet there.

M. VENEZELOS.

THE JEWS OF SALONIKA.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

Sir Stuart Samuel and Lord Rothschild, as President and Vice-President of the Board of Deputies, accompanied by Mr. Charles Emanuel, the Solicitor and Secretary, waited upon M. Venezelos on Monday last with a view to ascertaining from him his views as to the position of the Jews of Greece, more especially those of Salonika. M. Venezelos spoke most cordially of our coreligionists in his country, whom he described as his best friends. "Greece," he said, "is a most tolerant country. Even before the war the relations of the Jews with their fellow-citizens were always most cordial. Since the war this is more than ever the case."

With reference to the report that had obtained currency that it was intended to expropriate the property of Jews in the districts recently devastated by the fire, M. Venezelos said that he was happy to have had that opportunity afforded him of explaining a matter about which considerable misunderstanding was entertained. The fire rendered it obligatory upon the Greek authorities to build a new town, and, moreover, a model town, since it would be impossible to follow the old lines. To this end a plan would be drawn up by the architect and engineer whose services had been engaged. Had it been an ordinary Greek town, the profit of the improvement would certainly have gone to the Municipality, but owing to the special circumstances of the fire and the large proportion of Jewish inhabitants affected, it had been decided to buy the ground at its pre-fire valuation. An auction would be held, and any surplus of funds thus obtained over and above the valuation would be distributed in addition in cash among the actual sufferers from the fire. For the present and until the sale was realised, bonds would be given to the vendors. In this manner only those who had really suffered would be compensated, and, moreover, it would be impossible for unscrupulous persons to profit from the misfortune that had overtaken the city. It was from just these people, declared M. Venizelos, that the adverse rumour undoubtedly originated.

"I can tell you," he concluded, "that it would be a misfortune for the city if the Jews were to leave it, for it would assuredly mean that there would not be the same degree of prosperity. An authority will be set up to fix the value of the land, and all possible guarantees will be given for the equity of the proceeding. There will be no partiality in our action, which it is hoped will be in the best interests of everybody."

The Serbian Relief Fund:

AN APPEAL.

From THE BISHOP OF LONDON, President; THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP BOURNE, THE PRIME MINISTER, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, THE EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, The Rt. Hon. H. H. ASQUITH, M.P., The Rt. Hon. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., The Rt. Hon. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P., The Rev. G. CAMPBELL-MORGAN, D.D., The Rev. F. B. MEYER, Mr. NOEL BUXTON, M.P., LORD HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, M.P., Chairman; THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH, C.B., Hon. Treasurer. [TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—May we ask for the hospitality of your columns on behalf of the Serbian Relief Fund.

Of all the members of the Grand Alliance, none has suffered more terribly than Serbia, and a Serbian officer was merely expressing the bitter truth when he said: "The Allies may restore Serbia, but the Serbian nation they cannot restore." At least a quarter of the entire population has perished, the men who survive are exiles or prisoners, and it is no longer possible to speak of a Serbian birth-rate.

The work of mercy which the strong always owe to the weak is doubly incumbent upon us. In charity, as in war, the Single Front must be made a reality: The "Sacred Union" of the Allies demands that the needs of our friends in distress should receive the same attention as our men. And if there be any who would not admit this plea, they will surely at least admit that nothing which we can do to-day can adequately repay the services which Serbian heroism rendered to the Allied cause by holding Austria at bay for the first six supremely critical months of war. To-day, even with dwindling ranks, her courage is unabated; but she is even more dependent upon our help than in the past.

The British nation has responded with even more than its habitual generosity to the appeals addressed to it by the Serbian Relief Fund; and to that response many thousands of Serbians undoubtedly owe their lives. But the problem is a changing one. New needs have arisen, and with them an increasing drain upon our resources, with the result that ere long we shall be forced by lack of funds to abandon important branches of our work, and—what is even more serious—shall find ourselves without reserves at the very moment when the vital work of reconstruction faces us.

The Serbian Relief Fund therefore appeals with confidence to friends, old and new, to help it in what is at once a work of humanity and of genuine national importance. What is at stake is nothing less than the future of a whole race.

RECEIVED.

RUSSIAN JEWISH WAR VICTIMS' FUND.—The result of an appeal to the Sheffield Central Synagogue Congregation made by the President, Mr. L. Kavonick, £14 10s.; collected by the Rev. A. Schloss, Nottingham, at the wedding of 2nd-Lieut. Nathaniel Roskin to Miss Lily Rosenblatt, £1 10s.; Anonymous, Barrow, £1 1s.; Sophie and Dorothy Freedman, Pontypridd, in memory of their father and brother, 5s. Total, £17 6s.

POLISH JEWS RELIEF FUND.—Collected per the Rev. P. Freedman from the Newbridge Hebrew Congregation, £6 18s.

SALONIKA RELIEF FUND.—Per Rabbi Z. Hodes, Birmingham (Mr. Lewis Berwitz, £3 2s.; Mr. A. Goldfarb, 10s. 6d.), £3 13s. 6d.; Master George Kleinstein (per A. A.), on occasion of Barmitzvah, 10s. 6d. Total, £4 4s.

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BRISTOL	58, Queen's Road.

A NEW ORGANISATION.

THE "LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS."

It is but natural, when a new communal organisation in times such as these, is brought into existence, says the *Jewish World*, to examine somewhat narrowly its professed objects with a view to seeing whether it is needed. For these are days of stress and trial when we must watch closely the opening of any fresh avenue for the expenditure of communal resources, either moral or material. Our present institutions are none of them too lavishly fed in this respect, and some of them are literally starving; witness a Jewish denominational school which is threatened with closure because it needs some £150 a year in subscriptions, and there is not the interest in this essentially Jewish work either to supply or obtain what is lacking. The "League of British Jews" which has just been brought into being challenges, indeed, the question to which we have referred. For, in the course of a communication concerning its formation we are told: "the necessity for the foundation of the League will be obvious to all who have followed recent events." With deference to the gentlemen whose names are associated with this statement, we feel bound to say that the obviousness is not apparent to us; and we cannot conscientiously reckon ourselves among those who have not "followed recent events."

ITS OBJECTS.

For when we turn to the objects of the League—the three purposes which its founders suggest must make it necessarily obvious—we find that the first, which is "to uphold the status of British subjects professing the Jewish religion" is precisely one of the main reasons for the existence of the Board of Deputies, as the President of the Board, Sir Stuart Samuel, pointed out on Sunday, and as at least three members of the Provisional Committee of the League, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., Mr. D. L. Alexander, K.C., and Mr. Joshua M. Levy, must be well aware. The third object, which is "to facilitate the settlement in Palestine of such Jews as may desire to make Palestine their home," is clearly the work of Zionist organisations, of which there is strong representation in this country, and their energies in that direction have just received an enormous fillip by the Government declaration. Is the League, perchance, bent on devoting itself to facilitating the settlement in Palestine, particularly of Jews, who are British subjects? It does not say so, but if it is, the English Zionist Federation or the Order of Maccabeans in their labours for re-peopling Palestine have never drawn the line at the Jews of this realm.

AN "ALLEGATION."

There remains the last of the professed objects of the new League, which is placed second in its programme, "to resist the allegation that Jews constitute a separate political nationality," and we must say that to form a League for the purpose of resisting an "allegation" is a new and curious development in organisations. Fancy Englishmen—unhyphenated ones we mean—forming a League to resist the allegation that they were a nation of shopkeepers, or Germans—likewise unhyphenated—forming a League to resist the allegation that they were Huns! An allegation, if sufficiently explicit, is either true or untrue. If the former, why resist it? Assuming the allegation to point to anything disgraceful, it were better (and more practical) to resist what gives rise to the allegation, if possible, than to worry about the allegation, which must perish if resistance to the cause be efficient. If, however, the allegation be in fact not true, surely far better than resistance to it would be proof of its falsity, and what proof can be brought to show the utter nonsense of the statement "that Jews constitute a separate Political Nationality," that can for an instant compare for-decisiveness with the world-position of the Jewish people. Leagues started to prove so obvious a negative have appalling possibilities, not the least ominous being a deplorable waste of time, energy, and money by those engaged in them, which is sorely needed in other far more practicable directions.

"A SEPARATE POLITICAL NATIONALITY."

Nor do we think that the extent of the allegation, if it exists at all, is sufficient to justify a league, for although we claim, and with some confidence, to "have followed recent events," we cannot recall having heard this particular charge against our people; while in any case its meaning is not very clear as it stands. Still we feel pretty certain that Jews are not "a separate political nationality," for the simple reason that they are not a nationality, or rather a nation. To be a nationality the dictionaries—though, as the article upon the point printed in the present issue shows, they are not conclusive evidence—tell us that people must be inhabitants of one country or united under the same Government, and it is obvious that Jews are not that. They may be ethnologically allied, another dictionary suggestion, but they are not linguistically, and there are nations the subjects of which are not racially akin, and some of whom are as ignorant of the language spoken by their forbears as are some Jews of Hebrew. If, however, Jews were a nationality or a nation they would necessarily be "separate," and of course be a "political" entity. So that, put as it is by the League, the allegation is rendered into an English somewhat more tautological than one would expect from gentlemen who make a point of proclaiming themselves British.

JEWS A NATION.

To be sure many, the British Government of the number, wish to see a nation of Jews in Palestine; for one reason because Jews have the world over national characteristics, a common origin, a common history and they claim a common destiny. When they do become a nation they will be to that extent more separate than they have succeeded in maintaining themselves among other nations, though, despite all, a large meed of success has attended the drastic methods they have officially clung to, notwithstanding the practical impossibility of their enforcing them. But it would seem that the League, like professing Jewish Nationalists, does not wish to resist Jews becoming a nation in Palestine, though its members must know that a nation must be something "separate" as well as "political." Because one of its objects, as we have pointed out, is "to facilitate the settlement in Palestine of such Jews as may desire to make Palestine their home"; and we cannot perceive any surer or better method of building up in Palestine a Jewish Nation. Even Zionists have discovered no shorter cut to the attainment of their strivings.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

We really cannot think that the communication which the League sent to last Friday's JEWISH CHRONICLE tells, so to speak, the whole story. For we cannot imagine that these gentlemen would have founded a new organisation only for the three objects they have revealed, seeing that two of them are, as we have said, covered by other institutions and the third is of the nature we have shown—the sort of thing we recollect seeing described as a nebulous will o' the' wisp of one's own imagining! We are sorry, therefore, that further information appears to be limited to that which the public may obtain by applying to the Hon. Secretary. Because we think the Community should be instructed by the League as to the real part it hopes to play in Anglo-Jewry and should not be compelled to seek the knowledge or remain in ignorance. That is not the way of Leagues; nor the manner in which provisional Committees develop into them.

EXPLANATION.

We see, for instance, the following sentence in the communication referred to:—

> Attacks upon British Jews of this country have taken various forms; their fitness to be loyal subjects of the Crown has been questioned; they have been declared to have a "dual nationality"; they have been accused of promoting international objects for political purposes.

What is meant here? There have been no attacks upon "British" Jews as a class to speak of, though there have upon "Alien" Jews. But there have been upon individual Jews born in this country, sometimes unjustly and sometimes not without justification. But it is not their "fitness to be loyal subjects of the Crown" that "has been questioned" so much as the fact that they were loyal subjects. But then, in these days of Bolomania, and kindred mental aberrations, everyone who does not carry on like a combination of Pistol and Bombastes Furioso is liable to the same allegation. As to our having a "dual nationality," that only means that we have dual national characteristics, like any other folk living among another people ethologically different. The Scotch and the Welsh, for instance, have this dual nationality, and yet no one in his senses questions their fitness to be loyal subjects of the Crown. While as to the allegation that "British" Jews have promoted "international objects for political purposes," what of it? Why, Lord Reading has just returned from the United States, whither he went on a mission of just such a nature. Surely, no one on the score of that—or indeed any other—questions the Lord Chief Justice's fitness to be a loyal subject of the Crown. Again we say there is much that needs explanation beyond the communicated report which the gentlemen, who have determined to form the League, have so far alone vouchsafed for public information.

"BRITISH."

Before, however, leaving the subject (for the present) we desire to say just a word or two as to the title these gentlemen have chosen for their League. That it bears an unpleasant memory of a certain League of British Brothers—a concern which was not much of a League, was not in the least brotherly, and advocated measures distinctly un-British in character—is a minor point. But the qualification that is by it given to the Jews whom it seeks to band together, is of no small importance. We think all differentiations between Jew and Jew to be radically unsound, whether they are called German Jews or Polish Jews, Spanish or Portuguese, and although in current talk and writing circumstances may render such inevitable, that is very different from resorting to them in official titles. Thus we deem the employment of the term British Jew, in the sense in which the League has adopted it, as most unfortunate. For the term is here used so as to exclude from the League Jews who are not British subjects, and that, in our view, is un-Jewish and retrograde. Just at this time when Chauvinism is rampant and there are evidences, too abundantly frequent, of the feeling of prejudice that exists against "alien" Jews, it is the business of our people to minimise the difference that subsists between Jew and Jew in the Community; not pointedly to call attention to it, but to insist upon the brotherhood of all Israel wherever the origin of its individual children.

THE BRITISH JEWS.

At least that is the standpoint of the congregation which over seventy-six years ago adopted the designation "British Jews" and still maintains it. The reason for the choice was set forth at the time, and is still to be found in a preface to the prayer-book in use at the West London Synagogue in Upper Berkeley Street.

> "The differences which formerly existed between the Portuguese and German congregations," said the founders of the synagogue, "and which caused them to consider each other as half aliens in religious matters, have happily, by the progress of liberal sentiments, been removed, in as far as they obstructed that brotherly feeling which the unity of our religious system requires; and the efforts of our newly-established congregation have been directed, we hope successfully, to the obliteration of every vestige of that useless and hurtful separation. We have discarded the names indicating a connection between us, natives of Great Britain professing the Jewish religion, and the countries from which our ancestors immigrated, and we have adopted for our place of worship the sufficiently explicit designation of 'West London Synagogue of British Jews.' In making this statement, it is expedient to notice that the term 'British Jews' has been chosen only with a view to efface the distinction now existing between the German and Portuguese Jews, and not in any way to constitute a new distinction, in a religious point of view, between the Jews of Great Britain and those of any other country."

It will be seen how the founders of this League have gone on a way diametrically opposed to the spirit here manifested in the use of the term "British Jews."

"USELESS AND HURTFUL SEPARATION."

On the face of it, to be sure, the choice of an additional form of differentiation does not seem the most logical way of obliterating existing differences of nomenclature. But clearly what was meant by the founders of that Congregation was that *all* Jews living in this country, irrespective of the countries from which they or their ancestors may have migrated, were to be deemed British Jews. The same idea, it would seem, judging from a reading of its initiation and early history, was present to those who formed the Board of Deputies and gave it its official title of the "London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews." In any case, there is no ground for supposing that it was ever contemplated to limit either the membership of the Committee, or those who elected them, to Jews who were British subjects. There was thus beyond doubt in the case of the Board, as in that of the West London Synagogue, a far broader and more liberal conception than that of the League; and we are surprised

[*Continued on page 12.*]

THE
LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS

THE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE ARE:—

(1) To uphold the status of British subjects professing the Jewish Religion.

(2) To resist the allegation that Jews constitute a separate Political Nationality.

(3) To facilitate the settlement in Palestine of such Jews as may desire to make Palestine their home.

THE LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS has been founded to uphold the principles for which our fathers fought, and by which they won for us emancipation and complete equality of rights.

These principles have been attacked both openly and by implication, and the LEAGUE aims at defending and representing these principles, so as to hand down to our children the heritage we have received.

British Subjects who profess the Jewish Religion have, and can have, no other political nationality but that of the British Empire, which they have helped to build, and for which they are proud to be giving their lives.

British Subjects who profess the Jewish Religion maintain the bond of religious brotherhood between Jew and Jew, based as that brotherhood is on the possession of the noblest spiritual ideals tested and proved by a common religious history and experience.

The LEAGUE makes a double appeal to you as British Subjects and as Jews. The LEAGUE will represent a tradition and defend a right. The LEAGUE is absolutely necessary to you for both objects.

CUT OUT THE FORM ☛

FILL IT IN AND POST IT TO :—

The Honorary Secretary,
The League of British Jews,
708-709, Salisbury House,
Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 2.

Also write for further forms, so that all eligible members of your family may join.

CIRCULATE THE FORMS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS.

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

THE LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS

An Association of British Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.

President : MAJOR LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, O.B.E., M.P.
Vice-Presidents : Rt. Hon. LORD SWAYTHLING. SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, Bart., M.P
Treasurer : SIR CHARLES S. HENRY, Bart., M.P. *Hon. Sec. :* A. ABRAHAMS, Esq

(Name in full) I,.....

(Address in full) of.....
being a British Subject professing the Jewish Religion, do hereby enrol myself as a Member of the League of British Jews, and will do my best to promote its objects.

(State Amount) I enclose annual subscription.....

Signed.....

Date..... Description.....
(Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)

The Annual Subscription has been fixed at a minimum of One Shilling

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Sunday at Jews' College. Sir Stuart M. Samuel, Bart., presided. There were also present :—

Lord Rothschild, Rabbis Dr. H. Gollancz and S. Daiches, Lieut.-Col. C. Q. Henriques, Capt. I. Salmon, Ald. H. J. Walford, Drs. Büchler, A. Chaikin and M. A. Dutch, Councillor S. Finburgh, Messrs. A. Alexander, A. Alvarez, A. S. Awronin, D. G. Baker, A. I. Belisha, M. Bender, L. Benjamin, J. Cansino, J. Castello, G. A. Cohen, H. B. Cohen, S. J. Cohen, S. E. De Haas, M. Duparc, J. H. Elkes, S. H. Emanuel, I. Finberg, A. Finburgh, Ernest L. Franklin, I. Fredman, S. Freedman, M. Guggenheim, S. M. Harris, H. S. Q. Henriques, R. Holt, I. J. Isaacs, Albert Jacobs, Bertram Jacobs, Maurice Jacobs, N. Laski, J.P.; E. H. Langdon, E. Lesser, W. T. Leviansky, J. M. Levy, J. Lambert, A. Montefiore, E. Michaelis, Mark Moses, J.P., S. Moses, S. Myers, S. Newman, D. Phillips, A. Posener, J. Prag, J.P., Alex. Rubens, Felix Rose, J. Rossdale, J. W. Rosenthal, V. Samuel, E. H. Schiff, E. Sebag-Montefiore, B. S. Straus, J.P., J. Trenner, J. Ullmann, A. Van Noorden, and L. Wolf.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Mr. A. Posener asked, in regard to the letter received by Lord Rothschild from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether if any and what steps had been taken by the Board in regard to the interests of the Jews resident in Palestine, and whether the Chairman had any knowledge as to what steps had been taken by any other body in England or elsewhere ?

The Chairman replied that it would be preferable to discuss the subject on the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee on the question.

Upon Mr. Posener insisting that what he meant was that he wished to know who was protecting the Jews in Palestine at the present time,

The President said it was quite outside his position to answer, as the question was a political one.

NEW DEPUTIES.

Councillor S. Finburgh made a suggestion to the Chairman that a cordial welcome should be extended to new Delegates so that they might make themselves known to the members.

The Chairman replied that he thought this a good suggestion, and if in future new Delegates would come to him a little before the meeting and introduce themselves, he would take the opportunity of introducing them to the Board and extending them a welcome.

LEAGUE OF BRITISH JEWS.

"KASHERING" THE MANIFESTO.

The Chairman said he wished to draw the attention of the Board to the announcement of the establishment of a body called the League of British Jews. It seemed to him that this body must necessarily impinge upon the functions of the Board of Deputies. To his mind, it was born, not of necessity, but of pique. Most of the executive were gentlemen who had been called upon to "kasher" the manifesto (laughter)—a manifesto which had been derided throughout the Jewries of the world. (Cries of "and applauded.") Sir Stuart thought the derision exceeded the applause. The new body called itself the "League of British Jews." He (the Chairman) might also claim to be a British Jew. The promoters had not taken their beating as sportsmen and Englishmen, which was to recognise when they were beaten and take their beating handsomely. That had always been the attitude of Englishmen, and it was most remarkable that a League should be established at the present time of this character, which had for its object to make a dividing line between one section of Jews and another. He could not understand the distinction of dubbing one section "British Jews" and the other "Jews." The Koran said that a wise man was a man who did not do foolish things twice, and he commended that saying to some of the gentlemen whose names appeared on the League. He was bound to say he thought that, taking the Jewish Community as a whole, the attitude of those gentlemen was not reflective of the majority of the Jews in this country. Our sages had said אל תפרוש מן הצבור "do not cut yourselves off from the congregation," and he thought it a very wise saying indeed. According to the statements of the League, the objects of the founders were to save their own skins, in view of the fact that the League was avowedly in antagonism to the Board. (Cries of "No.") If certain gentlemen present objected, perhaps the President of the League would reply to his remarks, and he (the Chairman) hoped he would. He was merely speaking in his capacity as President of the Board and protesting against a schism in the Community and an attempt to differentiate between an English Jew and any Jew, and, whether he was President of the Board or not, he would never cease to protest against such a monstrous suggestion that there was any difference between any Jew whatever. (Cheers). He would like to know at what time in the history of the Jews had they ever bowed down to their detractors or in any way feared them. He did not fear any attacks on the Jews in this country so long as they were true to themselves. If the gentlemen would come forward and take an interest in the Jews he thought it would be a great advantage. but to say that one section of the Jews was to be separated in order to protect what they called their interests, was a matter which called for protest by him at the Board of Deputies. The Board knew no distinction between any section of the Jews throughout the country or the world. He was prepared and ready to defend Jews throughout the world without any distinction whatever. The League to a certain extent tried to usurp the functions of the Board.

There was no discussion on the subject, according to the ruling of the President.

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, seconded by Lord Rothschild, moved the reception of the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The report states :—

Two letters had been received from the President of the Jewish Communities of Italy, one urging the Board to approach the Government with regard to a Bill before the Greek Government for expropriating the whole of the area devastated by fire, and the other suggesting a Conference at Paris of Jewish organisations among the Entente countries to consider the Jewish question.

It was resolved, as to the first letter, (1) that in view of the urgency of the matter, a copy of such letter should be sent to the Foreign Office asking that a report might be obtained from the British representative at Salonjka; (2) that the President and Lord Rothschild, with the Solicitor and Secretary, should seek an interview with M. Venezelos when in England; (3) that the President should ascertain whether the Anglo-Jewish Association would co-operate in this matter so as to secure identical action.

As to the second letter, it was resolved that the matter be reported to the Board with a recommendation that the writer should be asked to forward particulars of the Italian programme for the solution of the Jewish question, and that in any event the Board should not take part in the Conference unless the Jewish Communities of all the Allied countries with the consent of their Governments supported it.

It was also reported that the President, Lord Rothschild, and Messrs. H. S. Q. Henriques and B. S. Straus were appointed delegates to the Conference to be held with delegates from the Anglo-Jewish Association to consider a scheme for harmonious action. Certain instructions for the guidance of the delegates were approved by the Committee.

After discussion, the report was adopted.

Lord Rothschild stated that it was not at all likely while the war lasted that the Allied Governments would allow a Congress of any kind, except of a military nature, in any country. It was merely a hint thrown out to the people at Rome that the Board would be perfectly willing if all the other allied congregations of Jews supported it, provided the Governments allowed a Congress of the kind to take place.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Law and Parliamentary Committee reported that it had considered the question of a letter of thanks to the Government for its pronouncement on the Palestine question, and Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques, its Chairman, moved the following resolution :—

That this Board desires to convey its grateful thanks to H.M. Government for its sympathetic interest in the Jews as manifested by the letter addressed to Lord Rothschild by the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, dated the 2nd of November, 1917, which has been published in the Press.

Mr. Henriques, in support, stated that although he did not agree with all the President had said concerning the new League of British Jews, he only wished to say that the Board should take no notice of it. When they considered what letter should be written to the Government, they must be careful that it should not come from one section of the Jewish Community. The point of view which was taken by the Law and Parliamentary Committee in regard to the letter was that whatever else might be said for it, the letter did show an appreciable amount of sympathy with the Jewish aspirations. Nobody would say it was an anti-Semitic document. (Laughter.) Taking it at present, it was a non-committal letter on the part of the Government. They had stated they were willing to assist Zionists in their aim with regard to Palestine, provided there should be no prejudice to the rights of Jews in England or in other countries—that they should still be considered as Englishmen and still maintain all their rights of Englishmen, and also that nothing should be done to the prejudice of the non-Jewish communities already in Palestine. When we asked for a country of our own those in it should be given the same rights as our coreligionists in other countries. The resolution he proposed putting to the Board must have the consent of both parties of the Board. The Zionists had already sent a letter asking for such a resolution. He suggested they should pass the resolution, leaving out the Government scheme for future consideration.

The motion was seconded by the President.

Mr. Bertram Jacobs said he had given a notice of motion that the Board should pass a vote of thanks in the following terms :—

(i.) That this Board, as the representative body of the Jews of the British Empire, receives with heartfelt gratitude the declaration of the British Government in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.

(ii.) That the Board pledges itself to co-operate with the English Zionist Federation and other bodies in the furtherance of the above project, and refers to the Foreign Committee the consideration of the best means of such co-operation.

The one proposed was obviously designed to make sure of something as near as possible to unanimity, and he respected that motion, and was not going to move an amendment, but as to the second part of the motion of which he gave notice, he desired to say that the Board was at the parting of the ways in this great question affecting Jews at the present moment, and whatever they might do in addressing the British Government, they were bound sooner or later to make up their mind upon which side they were going. He did not propose to press the matter that day, but warned the Board that there were a number of its members who would insist upon the Board making up its mind one way or the other—whether on the side of the Zionist Federation or not.

Lord Rothschild said he rose not exactly to lay down the law on the choice of language connected with a vote of thanks to the Government, but he was present when the form of the motion was debated. He considered it of the supremest importance that the Board should carry on its work absolutely independently of any other body. (Hear, hear.) It was his wish, and he knew it was much more the wish of the President, that that body—the Board of Deputies of British Jews—should be the supreme representative of the Jewish people in this country, and therefore they must be before all extremely careful not to pledge themselves to any line of conduct which might lead to any impairing of the importance and representative character of the Board. It was therefore on those grounds, and on those grounds alone, that he supported whole-heartedly the proposed vote of thanks, not only because it would enable both parties to give a nearly, if not quite, unanimous vote on the question, but because it prevented them from binding themselves to any other organisation which might in the future impair any action they wanted to take themselves. He did not mean in the least to whittle down his whole-hearted approval of Mr. Balfour's communication and the words in which the British Government asked him to forward it, and he did not wish in any way to climb down from any position he had taken up in favour of many, if not all, of the aims of the Zionist Federations in different parts of the world, but before all he was there as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board, and he considered that the interests of the Board demanded that they should maintain their independent position as representatives of the Jews in this country. (Cheers).

Mr. J. Prag, J.P., said he gave his whole-hearted support to the motion, and desired to endorse in every respect the words in which Mr. Henriques had commended it to their favour. It was the most momentous event in the history of their people since the dispersion. There was a great Government—their own Government—which had declared its desire to get those Jews who were desirous of going to Palestine settled firmly and securely upon the land so dear to all of them, and it would be the negation of their duty altogether if they refrained from thanking them in the broadest manner possible. They had no

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A NEW ORGANISATION.—*Continued from page 10.*

that such loyal members of the Synagogue of British Jews as, for instance, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., and Mr. Lousada should have acceded to what the preface rightly calls "that useless and hurtful separation," to obliterate which the efforts of their Congregation have been directed.

AN ILLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION.

It is, moreover, worth noting that the preface from which we have quoted refers to a "distinction" "in religious matters," so that what is therein said on the point is particularly applicable to the League which bases its membership on a profession of "the Jewish Religion." For our part, it seems to us ridiculous to call a coreligionist a British Jew who was born in an enemy land, say in Germany, who came to this country as lately as 1909 and became naturalised as a British subject a few days before the breaking out of the war, while denying the title to a coreligionist who, born in an allied land, say France or Russia, came to this country as an infant, was educated and brought up here and knows no other language than English (and, possibly, has done supreme service for England), merely because he has not, maybe for lack of means, become naturalised. That from the British point of view is an utterly illogical differentiation. From the Jewish point of view, we agree implicitly with the preface to the West London Synagogue Prayer-Book, that all such distinctions between Jew and Jew form—and we cannot better the phrase—a "useless and hurtful separation."—*Jewish World.*

right as Jews to stand outside from that great movement, or to endeavour to stop those of their people who were most desirable of going to Palestine.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. JOSHUA M. LEVY moved an amendment to the recommendation of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, to the effect that the Board should decide that it was not necessary to express its thanks to the Government. He stated that he very much deprecated any member of a Committee opposing the recommendation of the Committee, of which he was a member, but at the Committee he did not conceal the fact that he was very troubled with the wording of the resolution. A great deal was made on the occasion of the fact that this was an unprecedented event. He admitted it was an important one, but there had been a precedent which occurred on the 14th of August, 1903, when Lord Lansdowne, in a letter to Mr. L. J. Greenberg, had made an offer to the Jewish people of a Jewish Settlement in East Africa. The Government of that day had recognised Jewish aspirations. He objected to the word "National Home" in Mr. Balfour's letter, and it was clear that if the Board passed the resolution as drafted by the Law and Parliamentary Committee, they were supporting the Zionist Federation programme.

The amendment was seconded by Alderman H. J. WALFORD.

Mr. B. S. STRAUS said the resolution did not in any way oblige them to found a National Home in Palestine. It simply said that they were grateful for the fact that the Government had said something sympathetic towards their people.

Dr. S. DAICHES said that as a Jew he wholeheartedly supported the motion put forward by Mr. Henriques. They all (Zionists and non-Zionists) stood there that day only as members of the Jewish race. (Hear, hear.) The declaration of the Government was a Charter of citizenship for every Jew throughout the world. (Cheers.) Who was the Jew whose imagination was so meagre as not to be moved to the innermost depths of his heart by the idea that since the days of Cyrus no similar edict had been issued by any Government, State, or King in the history of the world? Where was the Jew who was not prepared to thank the Government for helping to shape anew the destinies of the Jewish race. (Loud cheers.)

LORD ROTHSCHILD said he thought that Dr. Daiches had, to use a very colloquial expression, hit the nail directly on the head. It had taken away from him (Lord Rothschild) a considerable portion of what he wished to say. He could not refrain, although it was a great grief to him to have to say anything which might sound disagreeable to the ears of any of his colleagues on the Board, from saying that he considered it extremely wrong deliberately to move that the Board should refuse to thank the Government for an expression of benign interest in the rights and fate of Jews throughout the world, and to do this by raising a point which did not appear in the least in the motion before the Board, viz.: that they should refuse to thank the Government for their magnanimous declaration because some such declaration had been issued once before. If the amendment were carried it would be equivalent to a repudiation by the whole of the Jews of this country of the action of the Government. Therefore, if this repudiation of the proposal for passing a vote of thanks to the Government were carried, then it was a direct flouting of the Government by the whole Jewish people, and he would say, whatever the mover and seconder might think, that it would be the most disgraceful act which had ever been carried out by Jewish people.

Mr. ERNEST L. FRANKLIN and Mr. ERNEST LESSER appealed to Mr. Levy to support the resolution.

Rabbi Dr. GOLLANCZ said that although he often disagreed from Dr. Daiches in his speeches and methods, on that occasion he heartily agreed with what that gentleman had said. Dr. Daiches represented the Jewish Zionists, and there was more in what he said than they thought, because several of the Zionists were not Jews. (Some dissent.) They could not have a proper Zionist without the Jewish Religion. The resolution was non-committal, and was the least that could be said in gratefulness of what the Government had done.

Mr. LUCIEN WOLF appealed to Mr. Levy to withdraw his amendment, adding that if the resolution satisfied him—who was perhaps considered more irreconcilable than Mr. Levy—there would be no danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. LEVY eventually, with the permission of the Board, withdrew his amendment, amidst loud applause.

The original motion was then carried.

THE LATE MR. NEIL PRIMROSE, M.P.

The CHAIRMAN stated that whilst the success of the British arms in Palestine must be a source of great satisfaction to Jews throughout the world, at the same time that victory had been bought at the cost of one young man of Jewish descent, who had always been in sympathy with the Jews. He referred to the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P. They, as Jews, could not be accused of ingratitude, and during his short career Mr. Primrose had shown himself in sympathy with the people from whom he had sprung. The President asked the Board to pass a vote of condolence to Lord Rosebery and to Mrs. Primrose.

Mr. N. LASKI, who seconded, remarked what a thrill of pride went through them when Mr. Primrose, in the great fight he made for the Jews, rose in the House of Commons and announced his Jewish descent in the presence of all the Jewish Members of Parliament, when not one of them had the courage to take up their cause.

The motion was carried.

ATTACKS IN THE PRESS.

The following notice of motion stood on the agenda in Councillor Finburgh's name:—

That this Board views with grave concern the frequent attacks of a certain section of the Press against the Jewish people and deems it imperative that strong representations be made to the authorities thereon. That a Press Defence Committee be here at once appointed, with auxiliaries in every Jewish provincial centre.

Mr. Finburgh having left the meeting before the motion was reached, Mr. M. DUPARC took exception to a suggestion that it should be further adjourned as it was a very pressing matter and ought not to be shelved. He asked permission to move the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said that although he agreed that the subject was important, yet as Mr. Finburgh was not present, he suggested that the matter should be referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee with power to act, instead of to a special Defence Committee.

The Board agreed to this course.

The consideration of other notices of motion on the agenda was deferred till the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The returns of the election of Deputies for Exeter, Newbridge (Mon.), Manchester (Central), Manchester (Congregation of British Jews), Birkenhead, and Liverpool (Central) Congregations were received.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. B. A. Fersht for his efforts in connection with an amendment in the new Health Insurance Bill, noted in last week's JEWISH CHRONICLE.

A question in regard to a proposal of the Education Committee of the London County Council that scholarships should only be awarded to British subjects whose parents, if foreigners, were naturalised before their children's birth, was referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, with power to act.

It was reported that negotiations in regard to the dependents of Russians returning to Russia for military service were actively proceeding between the British and Russian Governments as to the means of support of these families.

It was decided that in the event of Mr. D. L. Alexander not being desirous of acting further as Trustee of any funds of the Board, the President of the Board should act in his place.

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The Jewish Chronicle 23/11/17 F. 8 xi. 17.

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JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT DECLARATION.

Widespread Enthusiasm.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

The Rev. Morris Joseph on the Declaration.*

One of the outstanding events of the past fortnight, crowded as it has been with great events, is the rapid advance of the British forces in Palestine. Recent military reports from that country have been filled with names of places made more or less familiar to us by the Bible-story—Beersheba, Hebron, Gaza, Ascalon, Ashdod. Towns and villages which had become almost mythical, so far-off is the past to which they belong, have suddenly become very real again: a story which had all but faded into a legend has been restored to actuality in the dry light of present moment, almost personal experiences.

This is not the first time since the fall of the Jewish State that the soil of Palestine has been held by European masters. The victories of the Crusaders some eight hundred years ago placed part of the Holy Land for a time under Christian rule. Let us hope that the twentieth-century Crusaders, more fortunate than their predecessors, will win the whole of the land, and keep it. We may hope so as Englishmen, but as humanitarians too. Aiming, like its forerunners, at the rescue of the holy places revered by Christendom, the new Crusade has a yet larger purpose. It is consecrated to the cause of justice, of liberty, of civilisation. It would make Palestine a smiling land once more, a better place to live in, a country worthy of itself, of its past, of its manifest destiny. That is part, at least, of the purpose that has moved Britain, in the words of Joel, our Prophet of this morning, to "beat her plowshares into swords and her pruning hooks into spears," and which, again in Joel's words, literally "sanctifies" the war which she is waging on holy ground. As

LOVERS OF FREEDOM

and humanity, as loyal sons of England, we may well bid our brave soldiers now before Jerusalem "God-speed." Let us also breathe a prayer that theirs may be a bloodless victory, that for once in her tragic story the Holy City may change masters without suffering the dire pangs of siege and assault.

As Jews, too, our hearts are with our Army. This new struggle for Palestine is far different from the wars which evoked the fervour of Peter the Hermit, and inflamed the courage of a Godfrey, a Richard, a St. Louis. For them, and the hosts they marshalled, the Jew was a pariah, an outlaw, without civic or even human rights; he was the chosen object of God's chastisements, the rightful victim of man's hatred and violence. The old Crusades spelt misery for the Jews that happened to dwell on their line of march. Designed to achieve the triumph of Christianity over the unbeliever, they compromised its title to triumph by dealing out suffering and death to multitudes of inoffensive people belonging to the very race of the Christian Founder. Very different are the conditions to-day. The soldiers now battling their way through Palestine are fighting, as I have said, for justice, and freedom, and good government; more notably still, they are fighting for Israel. Every step in their onward march is a step towards the realisation of an ideal which has

KEPT ALIVE THE JEWISH SOUL

in its darkest hours when all others sources of strength had perished. It is an expiation for the past, a vindication of our martyred race.

Simultaneously with the news of the recent events in the Holy Land has come the official declaration of a British statesman in regard to its future. Palestine as "a national home for the Jewish people"—to quote the actual words of that remarkable document—this idea, "familiar in our mouths as household words," is one, we now learn, which commends itself to the Government of this country, and one which it will do its best to realise. Whatever opinion we individually, viewing the matter as Jews, may hold about the right manner or the desirability of realising it, we must all agree in thinking this declaration historic. An aspiration cherished by a large, doubtless the largest, section of living Jewry has now the considered support of those qualified to speak in the name of what we justly hold to be the greatest of the nations. And that nation, we may assume, speaks for its Allies also, for France, and Italy, and the United States. The event takes us back to the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, of Darius and Cyrus—of Cyrus, God's "anointed," to whom, in return for a like graciousness to exiled Israel, the divine promise of victory, a cheering omen to-day, is uttered: "I will go before thee, and make the rugged places plain; I will break in pieces the doors of brass and cut in sunder the bars of iron." It takes equal rank with the great Persian king's famous edict as marking

A TURNING-POINT IN JEWISH HISTORY.

This memorable declaration has doubtless been dictated, in part, by considerations of high national policy. If Palestine is to fall to the Allies as the spoils of war, its future must be carefully safeguarded. Its geographical position, which made it again and again the battleground of great rival powers in ancient times, still invests it with an importance which no far-sighted statesman can ignore. A more or less Jewish Palestine might conceivably be a satisfactory solution of a weighty problem of international politics. But it is permissible to see other and, for some of us, perhaps, even loftier motives in this declaration. It has a sentimental, a psychological side. Among the members of the present Government two men especially stand out as men of vision, of almost mystic vision. They have a keen feeling for ideas, which, to ordinary minds, would seem to belong to the realm of the impracticable. They are both pledged by temper and utterance to sympathy with the endeavour of small peoples and communities after self-expression, after the maintenance and development of their characteristic spiritual life. I need do no more than remind you that the present Prime Minister is an ardent Welshman; to say that is to say everything. But he has a kindred spirit in his colleague, the Foreign Secretary, who put his name to this declaration about Palestine. Eight years ago Mr. Balfour was the chief speaker at a meeting of a society for the Promotion of Welsh Culture, and he profited by the occasion to encourage his hearers in their effort to preserve their distinctive self-consciousness, to cherish their ancient language, their literature, and their special traditions. "I am an immense believer," he said, "in these separate nationalities"; and this very week he repeated his confession of faith by upholding the conception of "a world composed of separate nations, each pursuing

ITS OWN IDEAL,

but each realizing its duty to its neighbours." From this attitude to a benevolent regard for so-called Zionist ideas is but a step, and a logical step. Imperialist considerations, but personal sympathy with Jewish yearnings too—this, surely, is a true account of the genesis of the Government's declaration.

The civilised world at large has received it with approval. Christians believe in the Prophecies, and hold that the restoration of the Jews to their ancient land would be but the fulfilment of Israel's divinely-appointed destiny. By us Jews this statement of policy has been received with diverse feelings, with intense satisfaction on the one hand, with misgiving on the other. I am no Zionist; I have never attended a Zionist meeting, or subscribed a shilling to Zionist funds. Therefore I shall not be misunderstood when I plead for circumspection and reserve on the part of those who share the misgiving to which I have just referred. It would be unfortunate if this declaration of the British Government were to be made the subject of public controversy by any section of our coreligionists, especially at the present moment when a crisis in the national fortunes dwarfs every other consideration and pleads mightily for individual self-restraint and self-effacement.

I go further, and ask if something more is not possible—some measure of

AGREEMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

In Zionism, as ordinarily interpreted, I personally do not believe, because I cannot subscribe to the Jewish national idea as ordinarily interpreted. Israel, I maintain, is a nation, but a religious nation only. If we except the age of David and Solomon, we must say that the Jews, nationally regarded, never really prospered, and what strength and cohesion they enjoyed was due largely to the influence of the spiritual bond. The Maccabees, too, saved Judaism rather than the State. That perished after a more or less troubled and inglorious century or two. And while the State fell eventually in spite of the religion, the religion survived in heightened vigour in spite of the fall of the State. Israel was a theocracy from first to last; God was his King, the divine law his constitution, the proclamation of God his mission. This is how I read the story of my people. But does this prevent me from keeping in my heart an affection for the Holy Land, the scene of my people's life-story, the nursing-place of its distinctive culture? Must I be a Zionist in order to love Zion and to seek her welfare? Surely not. Among the large-hearted men who have worked for the regeneration of Palestine in recent years are pronounced anti-Zionists, to whom Jewish nationalism is anathema. They have seen no inconsistency in their attitude. We of this congregation are, I should say, for the most part anti-Zionists also. But we have prayed this morning for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and the old Hebrew name of our synagogue שער ציון "the Gate of Zion," still heads our letter-paper. No; there is no self-contradiction here. I am opposed to the re-establishment of the Jewish national polity; I believe it would contain the seeds of its own disruption, and would be incompatible with the true interests, with the mission and the destined future, of Israel. But I do believe in the establishment of

A SPIRITUALLY-PLANNED COMMONWEALTH

in Palestine, a holy Community appropriately dwelling in the Holy Land, a model settlement, which would react favourably upon Jew and Gentile alike, inspiring and vitalising Judaism all over the world, helping to win mankind for Jewish ideals by presenting to it the best side of the Jewish life and character. You may call it Utopian. But the Utopia of to-day is the reality of to-morrow. There is hardly any successful scheme for the improvement of the world which has not been decried at first as Utopian and visionary.

But this is not my chief point. What I am most concerned to urge is careful handling of the idea now set before us by the Government of this country. Let us not brush it aside contemptuously or impatiently. Let us examine it and see if it does not contain the potencies of a practicable scheme acceptable to Jewry at large. Once more, then, I plead for union. Let both sides to the great controversy meet and consider whether, in view of the fateful chapter that is now opening in our common history, it is not possible to join forces. A new path is before us; regard for the well-being of our people and for their reputation with the world urges us to tread it hand in hand.

* Spoken at the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Sabbath, Nov. 17th.

SIR ALFRED MOND'S VIEW.

The following letter from the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P., First Commissioner of Works, was read at a meeting held at Swansea last Sunday, under the auspices of the local Zionist Society:—

"I very much regret it is impossible for me to attend the meeting you are about to hold at this important turning point of the Zionist cause. Hopes long deferred, and in fact hitherto looked upon as an idle dream, seem now nearer realization than ever before. The establishment in their old land, under the ægis of the British Government, of a home where the Jewish people will be at liberty to develop their national genius and freely to exercise their virtues of industry, thrift, and organisation in their own way marks an epoch in the world's history. The development in recent years of the Jewish colonies in Palestine, whose success under the most unfavourable and depressing conditions has been phenomenal, has always deeply impressed me and gives assurance of the success of the future.

"Let me add one word. There are some who seem to think that the policy adopted is likely to damage the position of those Jews—and there must be many millions of them throughout the world—who will remain, as in the past, identified with and loyal and patriotic citizens of the countries of their birth and residence, and that the establishment of a national home in Palestine will in particular prejudice Jews in the eyes of their fellow-citizens in the British Empire. I do not share and never have shared this view. In my opinion quite the reverse will be the case. The dignity and importance of our whole race will be enhanced by the existence of a national home where those of our people who have been compelled to live under less favourable conditions than we enjoy will be able to establish themselves on the soil of their ancestors."

The Mayor of Swansea, who presided at the meeting, testified to the high esteem in which the Jews were held by their fellow townsmen. Other speakers were the Revs. M. Lubner and J. Goldston, Miss Foner Barer, S. Zausmer, W. Hyman, A. Levi, W. Davies, and Hyam Goldberg, J.P.

(*Continued on page 19.*)

A Sermon of the Week.

[*Specially Written for the* JEWISH CHRONICLE.]

THE PROMISED LAND.—III.

"Thou wilt arise and have mercy on Zion: for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come."—Psalm cii., 14.

The set time, to which Israel has been looking forward through 2,000 years of anguish and tribulation, would seem at last to be at hand. For we are living in wondrous times, when centuries of ordinary history are made in a day. The British Government—speaking presumably not for themselves alone—have officially declared that they "view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object." When, in days of yore, Cyrus gave permission to those of his Hebrew subjects who desired it to re-establish a polity in Palestine, the decree of the Persian monarch was in the nature of an act of clemency. But this latter-day pronouncement must surely be viewed as something more and other than a gracious concession. It is a trumpet-call to the Hebrew people to take their worthy part in the settlement of the world's affairs and the establishment of a new order of things which shall give promise of security and well-being to the nations of the earth. For Palestine is so wonderfully situated that it seems—as the prophet Ezekiel already in his day recognised—to have been marked out by Providence as the home of the covenant-people on this very account. "This Jerusalem, I have set her in the midst of nations, and countries are round about her." (Ezekiel v. 5.) Standing at the nodal-point of three continents, poised midway between East and West, a highway of communication between North and South, it is unquestionably destined to play a part in the future history of the world's development. And this is the country which is now publicly recognised as

THE NATURAL BIRTHRIGHT

of the Jewish people, who, more than any other, are fitted to develop its resources and to occupy it. Does the fact not thrill us with a natural pride? Shall it not cause "a new stirring of memories and hopes which may inspire arduous action."* And over against the services which a Jewish Palestine can render to humanity, to which reference will be made again, may be set the spiritual benefits that will accrue to the Jewish people, to Judaism all the world over. Our people have need of a nucleus of Jewish life from which "a living warmth may spread to the weak extremities of Israel."* Never was the need so pronounced as it is to-day of a religious and cultural centre which shall stand in somewhat the same relation to the Jewries of the Diaspora that the Eternal City holds to the Roman Catholic world. We cannot shut our eyes to what is going on around us. Assimilation is rampant, mixed marriages grow common, observance of the Jewish Sabbath is on the wane, if it is not a thing of the past, festivals and fasts are disregarded, the dietary laws have lost their hold on the majority, sacred study has no place in the lives of modern Jews. There is a rapid crumbling away of all religious observances, all religious learning. Communities as well as individuals are thus being visibly absorbed in their surroundings; they are fast losing their Jewish consciousness. Such widespread disintegration can only lead to one end—extinction, the absolute disappearance of God's ancient people—unless a new source of strength is discovered from which they can draw vitality for their continuance. For nearly 2,000 years Judaism has maintained a flourishing existence, in spite of the loss of Palestine, because there were always great Jewish centres of light and learning to take its place—first Babylon, then Spain and France, afterwards Germany, and finally Poland and Russia. One by one these centres have declined, and now the last is breaking up. The Revolution, which has brought emancipation to Russian Jews, has at the same time broken down the last stronghold of a vigorous Judaism; which explains the fact that the Revolution has inspired an enthusiasm for Palestine among the Jewish masses of Russia more intense than anything that was felt in their direst persecutions.

OF OLD TIME

the Law went forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, and an increasing number of thoughtful men and women are coming to see that Palestine must once again take up its ancient rôle to become a fount of religious inspiration, a centre from which there will radiate spiritual light and warmth. In Palestine the Hebrew tongue will be cultivated, it will become the every-day speech of the Hebrew people, and this will lead to a more general study of our sacred records. In Palestine there will be no Sabbath problem. The Jewish Sabbath and Festivals will be the recognised national holidays. In communities predominantly Jewish the dietary laws will once more assert their authority. The Jewish youth of Palestine will be trained in Jewish schools. All this will not preclude a gradual adaptation of ancient practice to the needs of the time. Judaism will not become reactionary; on the contrary, there will be growth, development, evolution. In a revived national centre it will be possible to establish a Sanhedrin of learned Rabbis who will give a fresh exposition of Jewish Law and set themselves to the discussion of great religious problems which await solution. Hitherto there has been no recognised authority among the scattered communities of Israel whose decisions would have carried weight. Jewry has been dependent upon a mediæval code which has long grown obsolete and no longer commands the assent of the majority of Jews. Matters of high import have been allowed to drift, and drift has produced apathy and neglect. It is obvious that the revival of a Palestinian Judaism will make its effects felt far and wide—even upon those who take no part in this revival. Every external community of Jews—and we may assume that the Jews of the Diaspora will always form the majority of the House of Israel—will feel itself in more or less close touch with the Jewish nation in Palestine. There will be a greater diffusion of religious knowledge, a keener interest in matters Jewish. Recognising themselves as linked in sentiment and active relations to the great Commonwealth of Israel, Jews will everywhere gain in self-respect. Losing their apologetic attitude, they will hold themselves erect in the consciousness of their spiritual manhood. But we have yet to consider the services to mankind which a Palestinian Commonwealth may render. This and some other important points must stand over for the fourth and concluding sermon of this series.

THE WAR.

CASUALTIES TO JEWS.

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. Wilfrid Gordon A. Joseph, Northants, attached Norfolk Regt., previously reported missing; 53146 Sergt. B. Praag (London), Durham Light Infantry; 161851 Pnr. M. Bergson, Royal Engineers; 13185 Pte. A. Esterman, South African Infantry; 3200 Pte. S. Fink (Manchester), Manchester Regt.; Pte. Leon Jacobs, Kensington Rifles; Driver Lewis Berzance, Royal Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Evelyn A. de Rothschild, Royal Bucks Hussars; 6758 Pte. H. R. Fyfe, Australian Imperial Force; 82530 Gnr. J. Goodman (London), Royal Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt. S. Harris, R.A.M.C.; 2nd-Lieut. M. S. Lissack, London Regt.; 23130 Corpl. M. Levy, London Regt.; Lance-Corpl. E. Zimmerman, D.L.I.; 269588 Pte. H. Blank, King's Liverpool Regt.; Gnr. L. H. Brown, Australian Field Artillery; 16924 Gnr. A. Collins, Australian Field Artillery; 895409 Pte. J. Harris, Canadian Expeditionary Force; 53687 Pte. I. Harris, Welsh Regt.; 72307 Pte. C. B. Isaacs, Sherwood Foresters; 18963 Pte. C. S. Lion, Canadian Expeditionary Force; 5661 Pte. L. Landes, Australian Imperial Force; 202257 Pte. B. Massam, Lincoln Regt.; 19432 Pte. S. Rueben, Lancs. Fusiliers; 13256 Bmdr. C. Spiers, R.F.A.; 58045 Pte. B. Scon, King's Liverpool Regt.; 428514 Pte. M. Weissman, Canadians.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

2nd-Lieut. M. Valentine, Queen's Regt.; 40738 Pte. D. Baker, Manchester Regt.

MISSING.

127171 Gnr. H. Lewis, R.F.A.; 202430 Pte. R. Woolf, Lancs. Fusiliers.

Major Evelyn de Rothschild.

Major Evelyn A. de Rothschild, Royal Bucks Hussars, died of wounds on November 17th. Born in January, 1886, he was the second son of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and of Mrs. de Rothschild. Major de Rothschild was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1907, and since leaving the University he had been associated with the firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons. On the death of his father, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, he inherited in equal shares with his brother, Captain Anthony de Rothschild, the famous South Court stud and Palace House stables, together with the horses in training, yearlings, and foals. As both brothers were on active service, some of the horses in training were disposed of privately. Major de Rothschild in 1911 became a Treasurer of the United Synagogue, and on the death of Mr. Albert H. Jessel he became a Vice-President of that institution.

THE FUNERAL.

A Reuter telegram from Cairo, dated Monday, states:—

An impressive military funeral was given to-day to Major Evelyn de Rothschild, who died on Saturday from wounds received in Palestine. Lord Dalmeny attended. An Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Cairo states that at the funeral the procession, more than a quarter of a mile long, included all the local Jewish societies. Despite the rain, thousands of people assembled to witness the funeral. At the Old Synagogue, a service was held, and the deceased was subsequently interred in the cemetery of that synagogue.

MILITARY HONOURS.

Bar to Military Cross.

Capt. CYRIL JACOBS, R.A.M.C.

Military Cross.

Lieut. DE SYMONS LEWIS-BARNED.
Lieut. G. J. JOEL, Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. A. C. SOLOMON, South African Artillery.
Lieut. IVAN A. JACOBS, Brigade Transport Officer, the Buffs.

Lieut. Jacobs, to whom the Cross has been awarded for gallantry and devotion to duty, successfully carried out a most difficult task under very treacherous conditions. He was wounded in October, 1916. He was given the option of remaining in England, but volunteered to return to the front. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Jacobs, of West End Lane, West Hampstead.

Military Medal.

Sapper SYDNEY JONES LAWRENCE, R.E.

The certificate granted by his Lieut.-Colonel states: "This man showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations. The group to which he was attached was in action, and he maintained an overland telephone wire throughout both actions from the forward observing officer to cable-head under heavy fire, and thus enabled valuable information to be transmitted."

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and appointments have been announced:—

Lieut. (Acting Capt.) I. Gluckstein, Lond. Regt., to be Capt.
Lieut. P. H. Solomon, R.A., to be Capt.
2nd-Lieut. T. D. Cohen, R. Sussex Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. A. de S. Jacobs, B. W. Indies Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. Julius Jacobs, Junr., R.F.C., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. T. C. Jacobs, R. Highlanders, to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. P. D. Krolik, Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. S. A. J. Levey, W. Yorks Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. L. L. Melhado, B. W. Indies Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. H. M. Montefiore, R. Sussex Regt., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. J. G. E. Phillips, Lond. Regt., to be Lieut., R. Fusiliers.
2nd-Lieut. C. M. Samuel, R.A., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. F. H. Simons, Yeomanry, to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. H. E. Solomon, Shrops. L. I., to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. C. N. S. Woolf, Hussars, to be Lieut.
2nd-Lieut. P. S. Woolf, Hussars, to be Lieut.
Cadet A. Jacobs to be 2nd-Lieut., Liverpool Regt.
Cadet L. Mendelssohn to be 2nd-Lieut., R.F.C.
Cadet J. Myers to be 2nd-Lieut., R.F.C.
Cadet J. J. Somper to be 2nd-Lieut., Tank Corps.
L. A. Benjamin to be 2nd-Lieut., A.S.C.

Lieut. R. E. D. Sassoon, K.R.R.C., relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.

Battalion for Jews.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, at 22, Chenies Street, last Sunday, Lord Rothschild in the Chair, a resolution of sympathy with Lady Victoria Primrose and Lord Rosebery was passed.

Mr. Leopold Frank's gift of £1,000 (already announced in the JEWISH CHRONICLE) has now been handed to the Committee by the War Office.

A bandmaster has been appointed, and he is taking in hand the formation of a band. An exceptional opportunity offers for Jewish musicians who are liable to be called up to get into the band. They must be below Class A.

Jewish Naval and Military Hostel.

A matinée in aid of the funds of the Hostel (113A, Tottenham Court Road), organised by Mrs. Frank Brighten, will be held next Tuesday at the Comedy Theatre, which has been lent by Mr. André Charlot. Many distinguished artistes have promised to appear.

FORTHCOMING SERVICES.

Services have been arranged and will be conducted by the gentlemen named as follows:—

Saturday: The Synagogue, Liverpool; The Synagogue, Blackpool; The Synagogue, Barrow; The Synagogue, Heneage Road, Grimsby, 9.30, Rev. I. Solomon Fox; 29, Park Street, Bath, 10.30, Pte. L. Sorsky; Canterbury Synagogue, 9.30, Mr. Coplans; Margate Synagogue, 9.45, Rev. S. Fogelnest; Ramsgate Synagogue, 9, Revs. G. S. Belasco and H. Shandel; Curragh Camp, 10, Mr. A. Gross; Adelaide Road Synagogue, 9.30, Rev. A. Gudansky; Catterick, Yorks, 10, Lance-Corpl. T. Goldstein; The Synagogue, North Church Street, Sheffield, 9.30, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; Jewish Hut, Clipstone Camp, Notts, 9.30, Pte. H. Bernstein; Sunday: Jewish Hut, Clipstone Camp, Notts, 9.30, Rabbi B. I. Cohen; The Synagogue, Cardiff, 10.30, Rev. H. Jerevitch; Trevethan Camp, Falmouth, 10.30, Rfn. J. Jacobs; Hastings, 10.30, Rev. D. Wasserzug; Q.W.R., Amersham-road, Putney, 9.15, Rev. N. Goldston; Wimbledon, 9.30, Lieut. L. Spero; Tipperary, 11.30, Corpl. S. Spiro; Randalstown, 11.15, Pte. J. L. Fisher; Rugeley, 11, Pte. H. Strassberg; Prees Heath, 11, Rev. J. Phillips; Salvation Army Hut, Oswestry, 9.15, Sergt. H. Samson; Medical Inspection Room, Ashford; 9.30, Rev. H. Shandel; Harrowby Camp, Grantham, 10, Sergt. Instructor R. Bloomberg; 22, Grantham Street, Lincoln, 10.30, Mr. R. Lyons; Kinmel Park, 10.30, Rev. S. Frampton; St. Albans, 10.30, Rev. M. Shutske, B.A.; Woolwich Synagogue, 9.45, Rev. Mr. Rosenberg; Curragh Camp, 12, Rev. A. Gudansky; Trevethan Camp, Falmouth, 11.30, Rev. L. A. Falk; Reading Synagogue, 9.30, Rev. L. Wolfe; Aldershot, 10, Rev. V. G. Simmons, C.F.; Blackdown Camp, 9.30; Ripon, 10.30, Lance-Corpl. M. Sagon; Doncaster, 10, Rev. M. Abrahams; Graham Street, Edinburgh, 3.30, Major Rev. S. Lipson. Tuesday: Corn Exchange, Alford, Lincs., 2, Rabbi B. I. Cohen. Wednesday: Bush Camp, Pembroke Dock, 4, Sergt. M. Hyams. Thursday: Newark, Notts, 4.30, Rabbi B. I. Cohen.

Pte. A. Shlensky, Loyal North Lancs. Regt., writes to us in terms of commendation of the services which are held every Sunday morning in the synagogue at Southend, and of the consideration shown to the soldiers by the Committee and members of the congregation.

Russian Jews and Military Service.

IS THE CONVENTION VALID?

A correspondent writes: A piquant situation has been caused by the announcement in last Friday night's *London Gazette* that Russia, owing to "economic reasons arising out of the war," had denounced the commercial treaty with England of January 12th, 1859. This is dated October 24th, and it is added that "the treaty will accordingly be terminated on October 24th, 1918," twelve months being apparently necessary.

This is the treaty mentioned by Mr. Herbert Samuel in the House of Commons on May 15th last, during the second reading debate as standing in the way of the conscription of Russians here. Mr. Molteno, in the Committee stage on June 15th read the particular Clause, Article 14, of the treaty as follows:—

"The subjects of either of the two high contracting parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the Army, Navy, or National Guard or Militia."

On June 8th Mr. Molteno had said: "It is a matter of the greatest importance, it is absolutely vital, that the treaty should be got rid of if this measure is to be carried out."

The point that is exercising the mind of several legal men to whom the question has been put is whether the agreement signed by Sir George Buchanan and Terestchenko at Petrograd on July 16th, under which it was possible to pass the Act, did get rid of the clause in the treaty, or whether the bar to the conscription of Russians remains in force until October 24th, 1918. Opinions differ, and it is maintained that there is a good case for argument in the Courts. The Government was asked during the debates on the Bill to submit the text of the Convention to the House of Commons, and accordingly it was laid on the table for the requisite thirty days, but no action was taken by any member.

Rabbis, Readers, and Army Service.

EVIDENCE OF RABBI DAICHES.

LEEDS CONGREGATIONS AND THE CHIEF RABBI.

In reference to what was published in last week's JEWISH CHRONICLE concerning the evidence given by Rabbi Daiches before the Leeds Stipendiary in the case of Pte. Saul Miller, who was charged with being an absentee, we have been favoured with a visit by the learned Rabbi, who desired personally very strongly to controvert the report of what he said in the witness-box on the occasion referred to.

Rabbi Daiches is quite positive that when asked whether he was prepared to confirm the evidence previously given by another Rabbi he declared that he had not heard what the latter had said, but was willing to answer any questions that might be put to him, and that he was then told his further attendance was not deemed necessary. Thereupon he left the box.

The Rabbi, at the same time, suggested to us that the statement, to which we referred last week, by Messrs. Nathanson and Hyman, to the effect that he had "never given any evidence whatsoever," was meant to imply that he did not give evidence in any sense material to the point at issue, and not that he was not in the case a witness at all.

It would seem then, from what the learned Rabbi has told us, that there was a double misunderstanding in the matter, first on the part of those who heard his evidence, and then on the part of Messrs. Nathanson and Hyman.

The essential point arising is, however, as to whether Rabbi Daiches concurred in the evidence previously given by Rabbi Hurwitz repudiating the authority—so far as Leeds Jews are concerned—of the Chief Rabbi's authority. As to this, since seeing Rabbi Daiches, we learn that a formal letter has been agreed upon by the five congregations in Leeds to which are attached all minor congregations in the City, to be addressed to Dr. Hertz and signed by the President of each of the congregations, requesting him to refer all matters respecting local religious questions, whether in regard to private or public matters, Jewish or non-Jewish, civil or military, to the Leeds Beth Din, and that he shall not in any way interfere with that decision. It was in order to confirm the evidence which Rabbi Hurwitz gave to the effect of this letter for which Rabbi Daiches was called as witness in the Miller case.

The Chief Rabbi, we have ascertained, has not yet received the communication mentioned above.

Our Leeds correspondent writes to us that local opinion has been expressed to the effect that the JEWISH CHRONICLE was harsh in singling out Leeds "as the local for anti-Semitic riots seeing that disturbances of a very menacing nature had also occurred elsewhere." That may (or may not be) so, but we mentioned the fact in relation to Leeds because it was in Leeds that the proceedings commented upon occurred.

LEAVES FROM A JEWISH LOG-BOOK.

[*In consonance with the customary policy of the* JEWISH CHRONICLE *of giving a free platform for the ventilation of all points of view on matters of Jewish interest, we are happy to have been able to arrange for a series of letters on Jewish topics contributed by a prominent member of the community who writes from a standpoint not necessarily our own.*]

The League of British Jews.

MR. LEON SIMON BREAKS A LANCE.

To the Editor of the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

SIR,—*November 16th.*—I was amused to read in the JEWISH CHRONICLE this morning, in reference to myself, that "the aloofness from his people which this Jew assumes is classic." If anyone will take the trouble to re-read the Log-book of October 29th, it will be observed that the suggestions which I made for a conference on Jewish matters are very closely carried out in the "objects" of the new League of British Jews. I claim no merit for this foresight. I was always trying to express (imperfectly, of course, but honestly) the views of many of my coreligionists. But to be backed by a League of British Jews, headed by the honoured names of Rothschild, Swaythling, Montefiore, Magnus, Cohen, Stern, and others, is not a bad reply from an "aloofian," and I am content to leave it at that.

November 18th.—The first transports of the victims of the mistaken activities of Zionists would seem, to a longer vision, to be considerably moderated. Zionists can pass rhetorical resolutions and ring metaphorical joy-bells, but I have not found anyone yet who can give a clear answer to the question arising out of Mr. Balfour's letter. (Invective, let me remind them, is not argument). Nor have we yet been favoured with a sight of Lord Rothschild's reply to the Foreign Secretary's communication. These obvious questions are:—

1. What is a "national home"?
2. What will be the relation of Germans, Austrians, and Turks of the Jewish religion in that "national home" (*a*) to Jews of other nationalities in the national home; (*b*) to British interests in Egypt?
3. Since "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine," what precisely will be the civil and political status of "the Jewish people" (sic) in their "national home"?
4. Since nothing shall be done which may prejudice "the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country," what steps will be taken to safeguard Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans, of the Jewish religion from being treated as foreigners, belonging to a "national home" in Palestine? In this connection I may refer to an article by Mr. Henry Moskowitz in the *New York Times* (June 10th, 1917), since reprinted by the St. Clement's Press: "To the Jews of America," he assures us, "Zionism has no positive message. The American Jew is nationally an American only. . . . The American Jew will not tolerate any other national political loyalty."

The JEWISH CHRONICLE calls me aloof. I say that, on the contrary, I am in accord with the noblest sentiments of my coreligionists in the British Empire, in France, and in the United States—the three countries which will rebuild civilisation; and I say that Mr. Lloyd George's Celtic fervour has been misled by the parochial ambitions of Lord Rothschild and the Zionist Federation. The JEWISH CHRONICLE talks tall, of course, about the patriotic duty of saying ditto to the British Government! Well, I hope for the continuance of Mr. Lloyd George's premiership. But I have, at least, as much right to protest against this ill-advised and partly unintelligible "declaration," as the *Spectator* has to write this week:

"The risks run by having at the head of affairs a man capable of such levity, such irresponsibility, such recklessness, such injustice, are beyond endurance. . . . All parties must join to put the vessel and her priceless cargo beyond the reach of Mr. Lloyd George's frantic egotism."

I thoroughly disagree with this view in the context in which it occurs. I merely quote it to vindicate my rights, against the access of patriotic virtue engendered in the bosom of neo-Zionists: my right to demand categorical replies to the four questions asked above.

November 19th.—And now for the necessary and unpleasant task of dealing faithfully with Mr. Leon Simon. At the sign of the Zionist Organisation, London Bureau, Empire House, Piccadilly (Empire House is good!), Mr. Simon essays "a Reply" to "The Case of the Anti-Zionists." His pamphlet of 24 pages may be described in current phrase as a priceless

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ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

REFERENCES:

The CHIEF RABBI, 48, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale, W.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.
Rev. Prebendary WOOD, D.D., M.V.O., late Head Master of Harrow

D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 11, York Gate, N.W.
ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, Esq., J.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W.

Prof. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Christ's College, Cambridge.
EDWARD L. MOCATTA, Esq., 91, Westbourne Terrace, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 8, Palace Green, Kensington
MARION H. SPIELMAN, Esq., 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
LORD SWAYTHLING, 23, Kensington Court, W.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

production. I defy Mr. Balfour himself, with all his philosophical subtlety, to reconcile the statements in the last six pages of "(A) What Zionism is not," and "(B) What Zionism is." Thus, in "A," Mr. Simon writes: "Zionism does not demand of any Jews a double political allegiance." In "B," he writes: "The underlying idea of Zionism is that of Jewish nationality." Are we to take it that the statement in "A" is a lying idea? To a mere layman's mind, accustomed to think of a nation as a nation, no other basis of reconciliation suggests itself.

But I do not propose to wade through these metaphysical complexities, which do duty as statesmanship among neo-Zionists. I am interested in Mr. Simon's airy way in dealing with his subjects on page 3. Sir Philip Magnus "is short and superficial." Mr. Lucien Wolf is "pretentious" and "has ventured beyond his depth." Major Magnus "is more amusing than annoying." With Mr. Claude Montefiore "it is a pleasure" to Mr. Leon Simon "to break a lance," since he "writes like (*sic*) a scholar and a sincere seeker after truth." Needless to say, it is not Montefiore's lance which suffers fracture in this contact. But what are we to say of a young man, who is put up by the Zionist organisation to pen puerilities and jejunities of this kind? The conceit is their least objectionable feature. The articles which he dismisses at the point of his lance had been deemed worthy of the Jewish Historical Society, of the Jubilee number of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, and of the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. They will survive Mr. Leon Simon's disdain. But the untruthful attitude of mind, the necessity of killing by epithet what cannot be gainsaid in argument, the flippancy and frivolity of the point of view which Mr. Simon has been briefed by his organisation to affect; these are contemptible and deplorable. Not even the late Chief Rabbi escapes our new Daniel come to judgment: "We might take," he writes, "every sentence of the two passages quoted from the late Chief Rabbi's articles, and show that it is either equivocal or irrelevant to his point." Poor Dr. Adler! Poor *Nineteenth Century Review*! Poor nineteenth century!

For another absurdity which Mr. Simon is young enough not to be ashamed to commit is to convict everyone of senile decay who is over forty years of age. This obsession is really comic. If Mr. Leon Simon is to be believed, we must scrap all Jewish thought and writings prior to 1915, and worship the prophets of that date. It has a quaint flavour of the French revolutionaries, who fancied they had created a new world because they invented a new calendar. Three of the pamphlets which Mr. Simon tries to refute "may be aptly described as 'dug-outs,'" their antediluvian dates being 1891, 1899, and 1902 respectively! "Where, one is compelled to ask," continues Mr. Simon, "are the *young* anti-Zionists?" Most of them are fighting for their country (England, not the "national home,") and some of them have died for it. The older men left at home are defending Anglo-Jewish rights in their absence. Noting, by the way, that references to Israel's mission as "a witness and a priest" are nothing but "platitudes" in Mr. Simon's eyes, we are told that "this sort of stuff might have been excusable fifteen years ago. . . . But the last two years—to go back no further—have produced a Zionist literature in the English language, in which," etc., etc. Have they really? The last few years have also produced a war, which the Germans would like to carry on to English soil, and the cause of Judaism will not suffer, nor are its champions out of court, if they postpone a detailed perusal of Zionistic literature of "the last two years," and still venture to call themselves Jews. Mr. Wolf, again, "shows himself entirely ignorant of the considerable body of modern Hebrew literature." It must indeed be distressing to their writers; but perhaps Mr. Wolf shares my own old-fashioned view that we Jews are the people of the Book, not of latter-day pamphlets on neo-Zionism. This exclusive and passionate devotion to the writings of "the last two years" is the sorriest travesty of the eternal truths of the Jewish faith which it has been my lot to encounter in a publication purporting to be written from a Jewish point of view.

I shall not come back to Mr. Simon's little essay. It is characterised by most of the marks associated with the Organisation for whom he writes: intolerance, jauntiness, impatience, conceit, self-delusion, and inexperience. It is, I suppose, too much to hope that, when next they wish to ventilate their views, they will look for some other young gentleman to whom to confide the task. But at least Mr. Simon may allay one of his most acute anxieties. He starts by a sarcastic reference to the lack of any society or association "behind this sudden blossoming of anti-Zionist literature." The League of British Jews will re-assure him; and haply, too, it will prevail to rescue Judaism from the defilement of politics.

Yours obediently,
DIARIST.

***[Our correspondent, it seems to us, has, in the guise of a question, raised unfair prejudice against his fellow-Jews who are Jewish Nationalists, by suggesting disloyalty or traitorousness on their part to the interests of this or allied countries of which they may happen to be citizens or subjects. Thus to provide "comfort" to the enemies of one's people by means of questions, is a process to which public attention is being drawn in "another place," and we find it difficult to believe that so able a man as our correspondent has put this question in good faith. The suggestion underlying it is that the blood and treasure of this country are being spent for providing the present enemies of England with a Homeland. The writer of the articles in the *Daily Chronicle*, to which we referred last week, raised the same *caveat*—though not in the form of a question—and our correspondent has, we imagine, derived his inspiration from that source. If, however, his question is, so far as he is concerned, an entirely innocent one—which it conceivably may be—then, having regard to its effect on others who may be as innocent as himself, we feel it should be answered out of hand. Our reply is that, in the event of a National Home being set up for Jews in Palestine, it is perfectly true such a Home will be open to Jews of all origins—German as well as English, Peruvian as well as Chinese. But the same must happen with any National entity that is created. It is inevitable that Nationals of diverse origins will benefit; and it is absurd to advance that argument unless it be intended in prejudice of the principle of recognising the rights of Nationalities. Our correspondent, however, is probably in agreement with Great Britain in its determination to restore Belgium. England, indeed, is carrying on this mighty struggle, sacrificing the flower of her manhood and her treasure, largely, in the main, for that purpose. But she is not fighting out of love for the Belgian people, but out of regard for the principle of the rights of Nationality which Germany has so wickedly outraged. And the fact that when Belgium is restored there will be there Belgians of German sympathy and German origin, many of them springing from a Teuton stock and speaking as their only language a Teuton-derived dialect—virtually a German jargon—or the fact that Germans will settle there, does not deter England and the Allies from asserting at the point of the sword the right of Belgians to a National Home. In the case of a National Home for Jews in Palestine, however, the Jews that will settle there will not be of German (or Austrian or Turkish) origin ethnologically. At most they may be Jews of German association or upbringing. But the Jewish settlers in Palestine hailing from Germany will not be assimilated to German ideals or *Kultur*—that type of Jew will not leave Germany. The ones that will settle in Palestine will be Jews anxious to be rid of a German environment, not Germans in spirit desirous of escaping a Jewish environment. And that applies equally to Jews of Austrian or Turkish origin. So that if it be a question of enemy interest being promoted, it is far safer—from our correspondent's point of view, we mean, of course—to set up a National Home for Jews in Palestine than to restore to Belgians a National Home in Belgium; and the same may be said of Serbia in respect to Austrian influence and Armenia with regard to Turkish influence. But the fact is, as we say, that if the principle of the rights of Nationalities be recognised as sound, all these petty objections are swallowed up in its supreme value. It is really a German view that the recognition of the rights of Nationalities involves danger to the interests of Empire-States; and it is that view which our correspondent would appear to support in the case of the Jews and Palestine, but which the Allies are fighting, and, for the sake of the peace and well-being of the world, mean to defeat. It is far more important that we Jews, like all other peoples, should be on our guard against Germanism, whether in our future National Home or elsewhere, than that we should worry ourselves about Germans.—ED.]

OBITUARY.

JOEL.—Mrs. Kate Joel, whose death was recorded last week, was the widow of the late Joel Joel, and sister of the late Henry and Barney Barnato. In her home she maintained the pious customs of her religion, and her unostentatious charitable deeds were a large part of her long life. Till a few years ago she took an active part in charitable work privately, but an accident that befel her some years since compelled her to remain somewhat of an invalid, and did not allow her to do much outside her home. When the New West End Synagogue was redecorated and adorned she and her sons and brothers were large and very generous subscribers to the fund that was raised for that purpose, and that synagogue, of which she was a member for more than thirty years, has been the object of her goodness time after time. The minister's seat was a gift in memory of her late husband, and other gifts testify to the family love of the New West End Synagogue. She was an old lady of a very kindly disposition, with a clear memory of old times, and in company she was always a pleasant and refreshing companion. She will be sorely missed by a large number of friends outside the circle of her own immediate family. She is survived by her sons, Mr. J. B. Joel and Mr. S. B. Joel, תנצב"ה.—From H. J. P.

LAZARUS.—The sudden death is announced of Mr. Simeon L. Lazarus, of 6, Balfour Place, Mayfair, and of the firm of Lazarus Brothers, Drapers' Gardens. Mr. Lazarus, who was fifty-five years of age and was of a very amiable disposition, was a son of the late Mr. Ralph Lazarus, a well-known communal figure in the City, and was himself devoted to communal work. He was a very active member of the Board of Guardians and took keen interest in other institutions, to which he was a generous supporter. He was also noted for his private benefactions. Mr. Lazarus's connection with the Stock Exchange (says the *Westminster Gazette*) extended over a period of a quarter of a century, he having become a member in 1892. He was very well known and popular, and was for some years a member of the Committee, taking a keen interest in matters of reform.

SOLOMONS.—The death of Mr. Charles Alfred Solomons, of Watford, at the early age of forty-four, removes one of the best known personalities in local life. He was born at Bushey (which is practically part of Watford), where his family has lived for one hundred years. Some ten years ago Mr. Solomons became one of the members for St. Andrews Ward—the Ward he represented until his death. He was appointed Vice-Chairman or Chairman of some of the most important Committees and organisations for public betterment in the town, and a couple of years ago was elected Chairman of the Urban Council, a position he occupied with general acceptance. Since the inauguration of the Military Tribunals, he had been one of the representatives of the local Council on the Watford Tribunal, frequently occupying the chair in the absence of the Chairman of the Tribunal, Lord Clarendon. Mr. Solomons carried out his duties in a very conscientious manner. There is little doubt that his attachment to his public work considerably shortened his life. Of indomitable energy and will power, with considerable powers of application, given even average health, Charles Solomons would have become a very considerable figure both commercially and in public life.—A.F.

WILL.

JACOBS.—Property of the value of £846,026 11s. 1d., with net personalty £841,645 7s. 11d., is left by Mr. John Isaacs Jacobs, of 10, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. John I. Jacobs and Co., shipowners and brokers, 10, Mark Lane. The testator gives £5,000 to the executors for hospitals and Jewish institutions, including the Swansea Hospital and such hospitals as they may select at Cork and Passage West, and the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, and to pay not less than 100 guineas each to the Swansea Hospital, the Swansea Hebrew Congregation and the Central Synagogue, Great Portland Street; legacies to his clerks, £5,000 to his brother, Lionel, annuities of £500 each to his sisters, Fanny Moss and Rosetta Jacobs, annuities of £100 each to the daughters of Mrs. Moss while spinsters, and on their marriage a sum of £2,000 each, property in Gloucester Crescent and at Canonbury in trust for his sister, Rosetta, his share and interest in the business of shipowners and shipbrokers to his brother, Joseph Henry, an annuity of £104 to his aunt, Fanny Jacobs, and her husband, and legacies to executors and others. One half of the residue he leaves to his brother, Joseph Henry, and the other half as to one-fourth in trust for each of his brothers and sisters, Joseph Henry, Lionel Lewis, Fanny and Rosetta. The will is proved by his brother, Joseph Henry Jacobs, David Davis, and Alfred S. Williams.

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Jews' College.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the College on Sunday. There were present:—

The CHIEF RABBI, the President, who presided; Dayanim A. Feldman and H. M. Lazarus, M.A., Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., Rabbi Prof. Dr. Hermann Gollancz, Rev. J. F. Stern, Dr. I. Duschinsky, and Messrs. F. D. Benjamin, H. Bentwich, Neville D. Cohen, Joshua M. Levy, E. D. Lowy, and H. Oppenheimer, all of them members of the Council. Dr. Büchler, the Principal, was also present.

The report and accounts for the past year were adopted.

Sir ADOLPH TUCK, the Treasurer, announced that of the £800 deficit he had succeeded in collecting £600. However the coming year would find them with yet another deficit of like amount, and he appealed earnestly to the Community to come forward and support that important communal institution.

It was agreed that the number of the Council to be elected be fixed at twenty. The Council and the honorary officers were re-elected.

Mr. NEVILLE D. COHEN asked whether it would not be possible to resume the habit of having a public annual prize-giving in order to attract more interest in their institution at the annual general meetings. At prize distributions the relatives of prize-winners, at least, attended.

The CHAIRMAN said that the suggestion would receive the serious consideration of the Council.

Mr. NEVILLE D. COHEN proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Adolph Tuck for having obtained £600 towards the £800 deficit. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

COUNCIL MEETING.

At the meeting of the Council which followed, Mr. Joshua M. Levy presided.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Maurice Myers asking the Council to accept his resignation. The resignation was accepted.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the English Zionist Federation asking the Council to pass a resolution of gratitude to the Government for their recent declaration of sympathy with Jewish aspirations in regard to Palestine.

Mr. H. BENTWICH proposed that the resolution be adopted in an amended form, wherein the Council expressed their gratitude to the Government for the announcement incorporated in their declaration that the civil and political rights of Jews in this, and other countries, should be in no way prejudiced.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the matter could not come before them. They were concerned only with educational matters. Had, as Mr. Bentwich suggested might possibly occur, their civil or political rights been questioned, it would be through the Board of Deputies that the Government would be approached, and not directly from their institution. Politics had nothing to do with them.

The Education Committee was re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. J. F. Stern. Three members of the Executive Committee were also re-elected.

Jewish Religious Education Board.

A meeting of the Board was held on Monday at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present:—

Mr. ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, J.P., the PRESIDENT, the Chief Rabbi, Dayanim A. Feldman and H. M. Lazarus, M.A., the Revs. I. Harris and J. F. Stern, Mrs. A. Eichholz, Messrs. J. Bernberg, J. Breslar, M. Duparc, I. Goldston, P. Goodman, A. S. Hyman, J. M. Lissack, J. Meller, A. Mocatta, S. Myers, G. H. Nisse, E. Norden, S. Sasserath, J. Trenner.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the death of Major Evelyn de Rothschild, which, he said, was one of the most serious of the heaviest blows that had befallen the Community through the war. That Major de Rothschild should have lost his life in the service of the liberation of Palestine from the blight of the Turk was an historical record. Mr. Franklin moved a vote of sympathy with Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild and her family.

The CHIEF RABBI, in seconding the motion (which was subsequently carried in silence), said that every Jewish cause had sustained a severe loss.

A letter was read from Mr. Morris Harris resigning his honorary office in connection with the Poland Street Refuge Classes, on the ground that he was no longer able to visit them.

Mr. Harris was cordially thanked for his services.

It was announced that Mrs. Frank G. Joseph had accepted the position of correspondent of the Classes.

The Board approved of a proposal to abandon evening sessions at certain classes, and to hold a longer session on Sundays during the winter months.

A vote of condolence was tendered to the widow of Mr. J. Jacobs, superintendent of the Baker Street Classes, who had been a valued servant of the Board between twenty-five and thirty years.

The PRESIDENT reported that only £2,708 had been collected towards the £5,000 for which the Board had appealed for the present year. Still less satisfactory was the fact that this money had been contributed by little more than four hundred persons, and that the bulk had been given by some twenty wealthy persons who had well done their duty.

In connection with the Chief Rabbi's labours to provide suitable Prayer-Books for soldiers and sailors, the President expressed the Board's warm appreciation of the work of the highest educational character which was being carried on by the Chief Rabbi.

Wanted: A Wheel-Chair.

From Rabbi Dr. V. SCHONFELD, 124, Green Lanes, London, N. 16.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—A patient in a local hospital is in great need of a self-propelling wheel-chair. If any of your readers would be so kind to lend him one for a few weeks, it would assist a man to regain his health and to return to his occupation. I shall be thankful for any communication on the matter.

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Federation of Synagogues.

THE PRESIDENT AND ZIONISM.

A meeting of the Board of the Federation of Synagogues was held last Tuesday, at 17, Leman Street. LORD SWAYTHLING presided.

Before proceeding with the business on the agenda, the CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of condolence with Major Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., and the rest of the family, on the death of Major Evelyn de Rothschild. There were, he knew, many Jews who lost their lives in the defence of their country, but the death in action of Major E. Rothschild was a particular loss to the Community.

Mr. HERMANN LANDAU seconded the vote of condolence.

A letter was read from the Red Cross Society asking that appeals should be made in the Federated Synagogues for special offers toward the objects of the Society. Mr. Landau urged that efforts should be made in all the synagogues to contribute as much as possible on behalf of the fund.

War bonuses were granted to Dayan Chaikin and the Secretary.

Applications for admission to the Federation from the Antwerp Synagogue, Petherton Road, and from the Shoreditch Synagogue, Church Street, were refused.

A SCENE.

Mr. V. SHAPIRA put a question concerning a communication from the English Zionist Federation which had not been placed before the meeting. The Chairman rose to explain, but Mr. Shapira refused to give way, because, he said, he had not yet finished his question. He was called to order by the Chairman, but many members protested that he was entitled to put his question. Quiet was eventually restored, the CHAIRMAN pointing out that he would give an opportunity to Mr. Shapira to speak after the business on the agenda had been dealt with.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION.

ANGRY PROCEEDINGS.

At a later stage the CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Shapira to put his question.

Mr. SHAPIRA said that he wished to move a vote of thanks to the Government for the declaration Mr. Balfour had sent to Lord Rothschild. The motion, however, the Chairman, amid loud protests, ruled out of order, because it was not on the agenda. The reason, he said, that the communication from the English Zionist Federation was not read was the same as that he gave to the JEWISH CHRONICLE some time ago, when it was pointed out that Jewish politics were not within the purview of the Federation. As long as he was at the head of the Federation he would do his best to prevent the introduction of politics, whether Zionist or otherwise. (Cries: It is not a Zionist but a Jewish question.) There were other bodies to deal with these questions, including the newly formed body—(Cries: "British Brothers,")—and while they could do as they pleased in their own synagogues, the Federation, as a body, must keep aloof from contentious matters. His lordship referred to a meeting held at the Board of Guardians by members of the Federation Board, a meeting to which he was not even invited and so could not defend himself when attacked. For over thirty years he had taken an active part in the affairs of the Community and had done more than some Zionists had ever done. He reserved for himself the right to take up any attitude he thought fit towards certain questions. He never spoke in the name of the Federation unless he was deputed to do so. He had not in any way committed the Federation in any opinions he had expressed.

At this point there were some interruptions, and, on resuming, LORD SWAYTHLING said that they had before them two methods of procedure. If they wished to discuss the matter they could table a vote of censure, and he would do his best to arrange a special meeting at short notice, or they could wait until the next election and not return him again as President.

A heated discussion followed. One delegate accused the Chairman of not following in his father's footsteps, as he had promised them. Another delegate said that it was unworthy of Lord Swaythling to have signed the letter, printed in the *Times*, of approval of the manifesto.

LORD SWAYTHLING said that he could not allow a debate. It was not true that he did not follow in his father's steps. He held the same view as his late father. Dr. Jung had told him only the other day that he was an opponent of Zionism. (Cries: "Not true!" "British Brothers League!" and "Resign!")

Mr. SHAPIRA attempted to continue his remarks, but the Chairman refused to give him a hearing, pointing out that it was open to that gentleman to act in the way he (the Chairman) had indicated. He could send in a motion of censure. Mr. Shapira replied that he would move a vote of "No confidence."

Jewish Historians.

ADDRESS BY DR. ISRAEL ABRAHAMS.

The second of the course of University Extension Lectures, on Jewish Historians, was delivered at Toynbee Hall on Tuesday, when Dr. Israel Abrahams spoke on the Jewish Historians of the Greek Period. Mr. Edwyn R. Bevan, M.A., who presided, drew an illuminating parallel between the effects of Hellenism on the ancient East and the results to-day of the intercourse in India of Westerns with the native races. Dr. Abrahams said that with the exception of Herodotus no ancient historian wrote merely because of his interest in the facts; Greeks and Hebrews alike wrote for a purpose. The Greek sought to serve the object of political, and the Hebrew that of moral, education. Polybius, who flourished in the Maccabean age, worked under the impulse to explain Rome, to account for its conquest of the world. As a sober record of truth, the first book of the Maccabeans, written to explain Judea, compared not unfavourably with Polybius, the most truthful of the Greek historians. The lecturer maintained that the book was compiled very soon after 135 B.C.E. and refused to accept the view that it was Sadducean work, or that the second book was Pharisaic. Apart from these works the Jewish historians of the Greek Period were (with the exception of a chronologist like Demetrius) anxious to effect three objects. As they were mostly Alexandrians, they desired to connect Jewish with Egyptian history, and the visit of Abraham, the elevation of Joseph, and the career of Moses gave the necessary points of contact. This led them to their second object, to interpret the various cultures of the ancient world as derivatives from Hebrew inspiration. Moses was identified with Musæus, who taught the Greek letters. Moses invented ships, immigration, machinery, philosophy. Zeus and the God of Israel were identified without any surrender to idolatry. For the most striking feature of these Jewish-Greek historians was their ardent monotheism. They were none the less humanists, and, unlike other representatives of that gracious principle, they were also propagandists. They took a backward sweep over the past, but they also turned a forward look to the future; they saw Messianic visions of the most comprehensive universality and in their imperial frame of mind dreamed of a future felicity for the whole world. But "God will first burn out the wrath of men in fire." Perhaps we were passing through just such a process now, of burning away human passions so that the idyllic sequel might follow.

The third lecture of the course will be given at Toynbee Hall next Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. A. Cohen, M.A., of Birmingham, will lecture on Jewish historians of the Roman period. The Rev. J. F. Stern will preside.

Threatened Closing of the South London (Borough) Jewish School.

From the Rev. M. ROSENBAUM, Chairman of Managers, Synagogue House, Heygate Street, S.E. 17. [TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I deem it my duty to place before the Community the very critical position in which the above School finds itself. First opened in 1867, it was enlarged in 1874, and entirely rebuilt in 1903 at a cost of £5,000. The London Educational authority (the L.C.C.) defrays the greater part of the cost of educating the children in attendance, the total outlay being about £2,000 per annum, and towards this the managers have to find about £250 a year. *For this small sum the Community possesses a Jewish Elementary Day School with accommodation for over 300 children of both sexes.* We receive about £70 from annual subscriptions and £18 from invested funds, leaving an annual deficit of approximately £160 per annum. For many years we have carried on only by means of periodical appeals, made for the most part to friends of some of the honorary officers but this source of income seems now to have ceased, and at a meeting of the Trustees and the Managers it was decided that, unless further annual subscriptions to the amount of, at least, £160 are procured steps must be taken to close the School. It is not without the most careful consideration that this has been resolved upon, but there is at this moment not one penny available for defraying those expenses for which the Managers are responsible during the next twelve months, for the annual subscriptions have only recently been collected and are already expended. The Trustees and Managers have fixed January 8th next as the date beyond which they can no longer delay taking such a course as may be required for the closure of the school should the Community fail to come to its assistance, and for the want of £160 a year we shall lose a school which, for fifty years, has been a centre of Jewish life to several generations of South London children, whilst future generations will have to obtain their religious and Hebrew education how and when they can. The homes of the children attending the Borough School are scattered over an extraordinarily large area, and four or five small evening classes in different districts would be required, necessitating a total expenditure far exceeding the £250 for which we can maintain this Jewish school, in which the scholars are surrounded with a Jewish atmosphere the whole of their school-day, and not merely for a couple of hours twice weekly in the evenings alone. I do not ask for large sums. I ask for the smaller annual subscriptions of the many rather than for the larger occasional donations of the few, although these, too, will be welcome. No Jewish voluntary school has yet closed its doors, and it is up to the Community to keep this School open or to close it. I appeal for an immediate response, so that I may be able to report to the Trustees and Managers by January 8th next that the future of the Institution is provided for.

[*.* We refer to this subject in our leading Notes.]

ECONOMY.

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JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—*Continued from page 14.*

PUBLIC BODIES, ETC., AND THE DECLARATION.

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF'S SYMPATHY.

The Bishop of Llandaff presided on Wednesday week over a largely attended meeting of members of the Cardiff Jewish Community.

Mr. Leo Joseph read messages from Dr. Weizmann, Commander Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P., D.S.O., and Major David Davies, M.P. The last-named stated that the question of the future of Palestine would have to be settled at the conclusion of the war. Provided there was no slackening of effort, those who were alive to-day might hope to see Palestine the home and centre of a distinctive Jewish civilisation.

In his address the Bishop expressed deep sympathy with the aspirations of the Jewish race. The world was to-day realising more than it had ever done the power and the functions of the Jewish people amongst the nations and the influence it had wielded ever since the days when Joseph held the offices of Food Controller and First Lord of the Treasury in Egypt. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild had given a great impetus to the Zionist movement, and the progress of the British arms in Palestine was a sign full of hope and encouragement. His opinion was that there should be a British protectorate over Palestine, to which Jews from all parts of the world should be invited. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution of thanks to the Government was put to the meeting by the Bishop, after it had been supported by Mr. Leo Joseph, J.P., Prof. W. J. Roberts, M.A., Mr. B. Jacobs, Prof. the Rev. T. H. Robinson, M.A., and Messrs. G. Abrahamson (Newport) and Jacob Lewis. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. S. Burstein read a paper on "Zionism: The Problem of the Civilised World," after which a resolution was passed expressing the ardent wish that "when the Peace Conference meets at the termination of the present war the resolve of the British Government to use its best endeavours to grant the just demand of the Jewish people for a publicly-recognised and legally-assured home in Palestine will be faithfully carried out."

The Rev. M. Arkush sang "Hatikvah."

The resolution of thanks has also been passed by the Bar Cochba Beacon, Order of Ancient Maccabeans, the Order Achei Brith and Shield of Abraham and B'nai B'rith.

JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.
CO-OPERATION WITH ZIONISTS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A meeting of the British Headquarters' Council of the Jewish Territorial Organisation was held on the 15th inst., at the house of Mr. Meyer A. Spielman, 38, Gloucester Square, to consider the result of negotiations with the Zionist leaders opened up last August by the President in accordance with a resolution of the Council at its meeting of July 25th. Mr. Israel Zangwill presided. There were also present:—

Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B., Mrs. Auerbach, Dr. M. D. Eder, Messrs. Herwald (Manchester), H. M. Kisch, C.S.I., B. Kisch, M.A., E. H. Langdon (Manchester), A. M. L. Langdon, K.C., M. S. Nathan, LL.D., Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., M. A. Spielman, Lucien Wolf, and Mrs. Zangwill. Dr. Kruk and Dr. Jochelman were also present on behalf of the Polish and Russian sections of the organisation.

The President reported that Messrs. Weizmann and Sokolow had responded in cordial terms to his request for information upon the Zionist prospects, and had supplied him with considerable confidential information and a number of unpublished documents, on the basis of which a friendly entente had been established, although the actual promise of support from the British Government was only received by the Zionists subsequently to his drawing up his report recommending the co-operation of the two organisations on certain conditions. A copy of Mr. Balfour's statement was brought to his house in Sussex by Dr. Tschlenow and M. Sokolow about a week before it was published. The President also reported that the Dutch Federation of the Ito was already engaged in common work with the Zionists of Holland.

The Council unanimously resolved that it welcomed the statement of the Government expressing sympathy with Jewish aspirations, and that the Jewish Territorial Organisation, founded to procure a territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot, or will not, remain in the lands in which they at present live, and declared its readiness to co-operate with the Zionists in devising a scheme for the development of Palestine in accordance with its programme. A statement to this effect has been sent to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Zangwill has sent the following telegram to the Joodsche Correspondentie Bureau, the Hague:—

As President of the Ito, founded to carry out Herzl's idea of Jewish territory upon autonomous basis, I acknowledge your congratulations upon prospect opened up by tireless labours of Zionist section of territorialism, but personally think further work necessary to induce England to solve problem of Arab population.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Council has been convened for next Thursday. One of the two items on the agenda is the following notice of motion by Mr. J. Prag, J.P.: "That the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association desires to convey its grateful thanks to His Majesty's Government for its sympathetic interest in the Jews, as manifested by the letter of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., dated the 2nd of November, 1917, addressed to Lord Rothschild and published in the Press."

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The vote of thanks passed last Sunday by the Board to H.M. Government will be found recorded in our report of the proceedings.

LIVERPOOL.
PRINCE'S ROAD SYNAGOGUES'S ADHESION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A special meeting of Free Members to define the attitude of the congregation on the Government's Declaration was held at the Synagogue Chambers, Prince's Road, on Sunday. Mr. A. M. Jackson, senior Warden, presided.

Your representative was not invited to the meeting, but arrangements were made by him to secure a full and independent account of the proceedings.

Mr. D. GABRIELSEN moved a resolution to the effect that the Congregation express its gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their Declaration. He said that they were not against a settlement in Palestine for such Jews as wished to go there, but at the same time those of them who did not desire to go wished to retain their rights and political status as Englishmen.

Mr. L. GOLLIN formally seconded the motion.

Mr. B. S. BERNSTEIN moved an amendment to adjourn the discussion, but he found no seconder.

Mr. H. MOSES unsuccessfully appealed to Mr. Gabrielsen to add the word "national" before "home" in his resolution so that they could be unanimous. Mr. Moses then moved the addition of that word as an amendment. He said they were a nation and had never been anything else but a nation.

Mr. ABRAHAM FAGIN, in seconding the amendment, said he was certain that none of them wished their congregation to be the means of doing harm to Judaism or to Jewry, yet, if they did not pass a resolution expressive of gratitude for the

Continued on page 20.

A Jewish Demonstration

to thank H.M. Government for their Declaration in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People

originally fixed for Sunday next, and, owing to bereavement in the family of the Chairman, postponed to

SUNDAY WEEK,

2nd DECEMBER, 1917,

will take place at the

London Opera House

KINGSWAY, W.C.

THE RIGHT HON.

LORD ROTHSCHILD

WILL PRESIDE.

The Preliminary List of Speakers includes:

Rt. Hon. Lord ROBERT CECIL, K.C., M.P.

Colonel Sir MARK SYKES, M.P.,

Capt. ORMSBY GORE, M.P.,

M. NAHUM SOKOLOW,

Dr. Ch. WEIZMANN,

President, English Zionist Federation,

Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL,

President, Jewish Territorial Organisation,

—AND—

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN.

It is desired that this Historic Meeting shall be representative of the Jews in this country. A Record will be kept of all organisations represented. Such organisations as have not yet received tickets of admission should apply for same, so that seats may be reserved.

Provincial Organisations who may not be able to send representatives are invited to send messages to the Meeting.

ENGLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION, 69, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
TELEPHONE: AVENUE 5617.

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—*Continued from page 19.*

recognition of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, it would be prejudicial to the community and also to their congregation.

Mr. E. G. JONES, M.Sc., in moving a further lengthy amendment deprecating any action being taken which might in any way cause them to be regarded as other than of British nationality, read a speech, in which he stated that many assumed that they were all interested in the revival of Jewish life in Palestine, but he thought that assumption was not altogether warranted.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. A. Ginsburg, A. M. Liebeschutz, J. Bolloten, and Alderman L. S. Cohen (who said that he would show his Jewish sympathy by paying the fares of one hundred persons who wished to settle in Palestine provided they would stay there); Mr. Lionel Collins, Junior Treasurer (who said that in his view the debate was totally unnecessary as the Congregation at the annual general meeting had declared itself in favour of the principle which Mr. Balfour's declaration expressed); Mr. Bertram B. Benas (who said that it was the refusal of Mr. Grabrielsen to add the word "National" to the resolution, as suggested by Mr. Moses, that raised the question as to whether the resolution was national or not); Mr. H. J. Davis (who said he was proud of being a Jew, but prouder of being an Englishman); Mr. E. K. Yates (who said he sympathised with Jewish colonisation but not nationalism), and Mr. M. Greenberg. Mr. Jones' amendment was put first, and was defeated by 39 votes for to 20 against. The amendment by Mr. H. Moses, adding National before the word Home in the original resolution, was carried by 37 votes for to 24 against, and when put as a substantive motion was carried by the same figure. The result was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The decision brings the Prince's Road Congregation into line with all the other congregations in the city.

The following is the text of the resolution: "That this special meeting of the Free Members of the Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation places on record its heartfelt gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their declaration in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, strictly subject to the conditions and safeguards clearly set forth in Mr. A. J. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild."

Resolutions of gratitude to the British Government for their declaration in favour of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine have been passed, also by the various local Friendly Societies; the Committee of the Liverpool Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association; the Jewish Literary Society; the Old Hebrew Tontine Society; and the Committee of local members of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The "Jewish Chronicle" and the "Jewish World."

Under the auspices of the combined local Zionist Societies a public meeting was held on Sunday at the Zionist Hall Annexe, when Mr. Israel Cohen, B.A., of London, delivered an address on the present position of the Zionist Movement. There was a crowded gathering of some five hundred persons, and large numbers had to be turned away owing to lack of accommodation. Mr. Sol Cohen presided. A resolution of gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their Declaration in favour of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine was carried unanimously. The Rev. I. Raffalovich moved and the Rev. Lewis Phillips seconded a resolution pledging support to the Zionist leaders in the efforts to support the realisation of Jewish national aspirations. On the motion of Mr. Bertram B. Benas seconded, by Mr. A. Hawkins, B.A., thanks were accorded to the lecturer for his highly interesting address.

In the course of his speech, Mr. BENAS said that in the bestowal of praise and congratulation upon the diplomatic achievement of Jewish Nationalism, they should remember the work of the JEWISH CHRONICLE, which had been of enormous service to the cause of Jewish Nationalism, and not least so by reason of the fact that it had never been a "party" organ. It had never refrained from criticising the Zionist organisation—and sometimes the Zionist disorganisation—just as it had never ceased from pointing to the lack of historicity on the part of those who would narrow down their people to the dimensions of a divided sect. The JEWISH CHRONICLE kept constantly before the eyes of its readers the necessity of a solid constitutional framework for the maintenance of the nascent Jewish entity, and on the other hand, when the idea of the framework became, in the minds of some, more important than that which it was to frame, the JEWISH CHRONICLE kept the picture of Palestine to the fore. As the leading organ of Anglo-Jewry, its records and reports of Zionist work brought to the notice of all Anglo-Jewry not only the hold which Zionism had upon the great bulk of the Community, but that it was precisely in the spheres of Jewish Nationalism that the vitality, the energy, and the initiative of communal endeavour lay. Let them ever keep in mind the fact that in the efforts to secure an understanding of this great Jewish question, the JEWISH CHRONICLE, by its reflection and direction of public opinion, had been surpassed by none. Ably seconded by the *Jewish World*, it had spread the light.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE DECLARATION.
LETTERS TO LORD MILNER AND GENERAL SMUTS.

Mr. S. Goldreich, Life President of the South African Zionist Federation, has, on behalf of that organisation, sent letters to Viscount Milner and General Smuts.

The letter to Lord Milner states in part:

I desire to offer you heartfelt thanks for the great work you have done to bring our ideals into the realm of practical politics, and our congratulations to you upon being an active instrument in a work that may, by the Divine Will, mark a greater epoch in world progress than any political action within the memory of living men. Your courageous and sustained advocacy of the Jewish cause has been potent in setting free what is best and noblest in a race of twelve or thirteen millions, who, apart from the humane and just treatment they have received in England, America, Holland and one or two other enlightened countries, have been for nearly two thousand years outcasts and wanderers upon the face of the earth, though even their enemies will admit that they have been a force for good in almost every department of human activity and progress.

In his letter to General Smuts, Mr. Goldreich writes:

It is my pleasant duty and privilege to convey to you the heartfelt thanks of the two hundred associations that the Federation comprises for the splendid work you have so ably helped to accomplish. My long acquaintance with you, perhaps I might even say friendship, has impressed me deeply with the strength, sagacity, and vigour of the statesmanship that is gratefully acknowledged to-day, wherever the British Flag is flying, and I cannot but feel that Jewish hopes and aspirations gain an added strength from your advocacy, and the faith that this advocacy connotes. The Jews throughout the world are your grateful debtors, and I venture to say, with a lifelong experience of their needs, and an invincible belief in their future, that you will have every reason to be glad that your name ranks high in the annals of their long, eventful, and tragic history.

At a mass meeting of Jews held here, a resolution was carried in favour of the establishment of a national home for Jews in Palestine, and thanking the Imperial Government for the sympathy and support which it has given to the proposal.—Reuter, Johannesburg, Tuesday.

A HEADMISTRESS'S APPRECIATION.

Miss Hebe Bentwich, who is a member of the staff of the School, has received the following letter from the headmistress of the Manchester High School for Girls:—

November 10th, 1917.

MY DEAR MISS BENTWICH,—I feel I must send at the earliest possible moment a message of congratulation and goodwill on the subject of Mr. Balfour's letter recognising

the nationality of your people, and looking forward to the re-establishment of Zion in her own land. I am deeply moved by the words of the letter: what must it mean to you and those who think with you? I earnestly hope that our School may be able to help in however small a way to prepare, at least, a few of the daughters of Zion for the work of building up again the spiritual "walls of Jerusalem." Women must have their share in this reconstruction. Our English lads are conquering and dying to free the land: women's work comes later. If I can do anything, I hope you, or those in Manchester who stand for Zionism, will call on me.

Very sincerely yours,
SARA A. BURSTALL.

MANCHESTER.—Preaching at the South Manchester Synagogue last Saturday, the Rev. I. Simon said: The coming of "Abimelech and the Chief Captain of his Army" to solicit the friendship of the Patriarch Isaac, may be regarded as symbolic of the friendly message of the British Government conveyed to Lord Rothschild by Mr. Balfour. It is to be hoped that as the Biblical story closed with the words "and they departed from him in peace," so will the British message tend to remove all unnecessary conflicts amidst modern cultured and enlightened Jews.

RABBI DAVID KOHN ZEDEK made the Declaration the theme of sermons recently preached by him.

THE Rev. I. Livingstone, in the course of a lecture last Friday evening to the children and officers of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, made reference to the Declaration of the Government.

The Friends of Warsaw Synagogue, St. Mary's Street, Whitechapel, and the West London Zionist Association, have passed resolutions thanking the Government for their Declaration.

THE Richmond and District Zionist Society, at a meeting held last Sunday, unanimously passed a resolution of gratitude to the Government.

SOUTH HACKNEY ZIONIST SOCIETY.—A general meeting was held on Saturday at the South Hackney Beth Hamedrash. An address was given by Mr. J. D. Brauer, of the Tikvath Zion Society of Bethnal Green, in support of the resolution read by the Chairman, Mr. J. Proujansky, expressing the gratitude of the members of the Society to the British Government.

STOKE NEWINGTON AND STAMFORD HILL LITERARY SOCIETY.—At a meeting held last week, it was unanimously resolved to send telegrams to the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour, thanking them for their recent efforts on behalf of the Zionist cause. It was also decided to send letters to Lord Rothschild and to Dr. Weizmann, congratulating them on this great success.

WOOLWICH AND PLUMSTEAD CONGREGATION.—At a special general meeting, held at the Jewish Club, George Street, yesterday week (Mr. S. Green, President in the Chair), it was decided to forward a resolution of thanks to the Prime Minister for the Government's declaration.

BANGOR.—At a special meeting of the congregation, held on Sunday, the resolution of thanks to the Government was proposed by Mr. Isidore Wartski, seconded by Mr. Levitus, supported by the Rev. D. I. Devons, and carried. The resolution was posted to the Prime Minister, in whose constituency Bangor is situated.

BIRMINGHAM.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Ahavath Zion Association, was held on Sunday, at the Jewish Infants' School. The President, Mr. M. Jacobs, presided. The venerable Sir Henry Manton proposed the resolution of thanks to the Government, which Messrs. J. Marks and Bernard Davis respectively seconded and supported. Councillor C. Lucas, who also supported the resolution, assured the meeting of the warm sentiments of approval of the Unitarian body. The resolution was carried unanimously.—At a joint meeting of the Beth Hamedrash and Talmud Torah held last Sunday a resolution was passed and forwarded to the Prime Minister, thanking His Majesty's Government for their Declaration.

BRADFORD.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Bradford was the one last Sunday over which Councillor Jacob Moser, J.P., presided at the Jewish Institute. After referring to the historic declaration of the Government, Mr. Moser called attention to the creation of the League of British Jews, which, he said, seemed to consist primarily of a so-called London Jewish aristocracy and those Jewish anti-Zionists who are out of touch with the Jewish democracy. The Rev. Dr. Strauss, President of the Bradford Zionist Society, proposed, and Messrs. A. Maizels, J. H. Baron, and Kramrisch, respectively seconded and supported the resolution of gratitude to the Government, which was enthusiastically passed. A vote of thanks was accorded to Councillor Moser for presiding; it was proposed by the Rev. J. Rabinowitz, and seconded by Mr. S. Baron, President of the Jewish Institute. A collection was made for the purpose of inscribing the memorable day in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. The Rev. A. Reiss sang "Hatikvah." Resolutions of thanks to the Government were also passed by the Committees of the two Bradford Congregations, the Order of Ancient Maccabeans, and the Grand Order of Israel.

DEVONPORT.—On Sabbath last the Government Declaration was read in the synagogue. A telegram was sent to the Prime Minister expressing gratitude to the Government.

DUBLIN.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Conjoint Zionist Societies and the Order of Ancient Maccabeans was held on Sunday at the Greenville Hall. Mr. S. Cornick presided. Rabbi Dr. I. Herzog, of Belfast, delivered an address on the present position of the National movement. On the motion of Mr. J. Elyan, J.P., seconded by Mr. A. Newman, J.P., and supported by Mr. J. Argel, a resolution of thanks to the Government was adopted. The Rev. A. Gudansky and Rabbi Gavron also spoke.

EDINBURGH.—At a Conference of representatives of the Hebrew Congregation, New Hebrew Congregation, and the Central Synagogue, a resolution recording heartfelt gratitude to the Government was unanimously carried. A public meeting of the local Zionist Society was held on Sunday at the Oddfellows' Hall. Mr. S. S. Stungo presided. Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches (Sunderland) moved the resolution of gratitude to the Government, which was seconded by Mr. S. Grasse, M.A. (Glasgow), and supported by the Rev. Professor Kennedy, and carried unanimously. Sympathetic messages were read from the Lord Provost (Sir J. Lorne Macleod), Mr. C. E. Price, M.P., and Sir Edward Parrott, M.P. Rabbi J. Rabbinovitz preached last Sabbath on the subject of the declaration at the synagogue in North Richmond Street.

GRIMSBY.—Telegrams thanking the Government for their Declaration were sent to the Prime Minister by the Grimsby Congregation, Mount Nisim Beacon, No. 7, Order of Ancient Maccabeans, Moses Woolfe Lodge, Grand Order of Israel, and Dr. Max Nordau Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Bnei Brith. The Rev. I. Solomon Fox devoted his sermon last Sabbath to the latest developments in the Zionist movement, and read the Declaration.

LEEDS.—A special service was held last Sabbath at the Zionist Synagogue to celebrate the Government declaration. Rabbi S. D. Mendelson preached an appropriate sermon. The resolution of gratitude to the Government was passed. Rabbi H. Goldman, of the Roundhay Road Synagogue, also preached on the subject. The Mount Sinai Beacon of the Order Ancient Maccabeans has passed a vote of gratitude to the Government.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the Committee of the Zionist Association was held on Wednesday week. Mr. Samuel J. Cohen, who presided, moved that a telegram of thanks be sent to the Prime Minister for the declaration of the Government. A demonstration has been arranged to take place at the Manchester Hippodrome on Sunday, December 2nd, at half-past seven. Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Tschlenow, M. N. Sokolow, and Mr. J. Cowen have promised to speak. Mr. E. A. Saul has been appointed treasurer pro tem.—A meeting of the members of the United Synagogue and Beth Hamedrash Hegodol was held on Sunday. Mr. Israel M. Sieff delivered an address on the recent declaration of the Government to whom resolutions of gratitude were passed amidst great enthusiasm. Mr. Sieff made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Zionist Organisation, and within a few minutes over £200 was contributed. Resolutions of gratitude to the Government have also been passed by the Old Hebrew Congregation, Hightown Central Synagogue, Shechita Board, Chevra Kadisha Joint Literary Committee of Zionist and Maccabean Societies, Sinai Association, and the Manchester Representative Council. Rabbi I. J. Yoffey referred to the declaration in his sermon at the Central Synagogue last Sabbath.

MERTHYR.—A public meeting was held, yesterday week, at the Forward Movement Hall, under the auspices of the Zionist Society. The Mayor of Merthyr presided, and at the commencement of the meeting made sympathetic reference to the ideals and achievements of Zionism. The Rev. I. Raffalovich (of Liverpool, formerly minister at Merthyr) delivered an address—illustrated by lantern slides—on the History of Zionism and Jewish Colonisation of Palestine. A slide, specially prepared, of the letter of Mr. Balfour to Lord Rothschild called forth enthusiastic applause. After the lecture a resolution of gratitude to the British Government was proposed by the Rev. J. Israelstam, B.A., seconded by the Rev. D. B. Jones, supported by Alderman David Evans, and carried by acclamation, the audience rising. The Rev. E. Bloom proposed, and Mr J. E. Rivlin (of Cardiff) seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Thanks to the Mayor, to Mr. Gabriel Freedman (who took the chair subsequently to the Mayor's departure for another meeting), and to the Rev. Mr. Badham, through whose kindness the Forward Movement Hall had been secured, were passed. In his sermons on the last two Sabbaths the Rev. J. Israelstam made reference to the Government's Declaration of their recognition of the Jewish claims to Palestine.

NEWBRIDGE (MON.).—At a meeting of the Congregation, held on Wednesday week, Mr. Ben Roskin presiding, it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. P. Friedman, seconded by Mr. I. Levy, that a vote of thanks be sent to His Majesty's Government for their Declaration.

NEWCASTLE.—The Council of the Old Hebrew Congregation have passed a resolution recording its heartfelt gratitude to the Government for their Declaration. A copy has been forwarded to the Prime Minister.—Under the auspices of the local Zionist Societies a public meeting was held on Sunday. The Rev. M. H. Segal, M.A., presided. In the course of his opening address he said that the magnanimous Declaration of the Government had received the approval and support of the whole civilised world. The resolution of gratitude to the Government was moved by Rabbi Y. M. Sandelson, seconded by Mr. B. Grad (of London), supported by Mr. Israel Jacobs (Sunderland), and carried. Mr. Grad said that by the act of the Government a new era had been opened up for Jews. It was their duty now to show that they deserved this generosity and were able to take advantage of it. Referring to the formation of the League of British Jews, he said that there were many Jews who had not the time or the capacity to realise their position as Jews. Their one aim in life was to uphold their position as British subjects. It was clear that the main object of the League was opposition to Zionism. A vote of congratulation to the Zionist leaders was moved by Rabbi Ezerline, and seconded by Mr. M. D. Mendelson.—A meeting of the Junior Zionist Society was held last week. Mr. S. Moscow, President of the Old Hebrew Congregation, presided. The Rev. M. H. Segal, M.A., delivered an address on "The Land of Our Fathers: Its Past, Present, and Future." Motions thanking His Majesty's Government for their recent declaration, and the Zionist leaders for their arduous work, were carried unanimously and with loud acclamation. Thanks were accorded to the Rev. M. H. Segal and Mr. Moscow.

NOTTINGHAM.—A largely attended meeting was held on Sunday. Mr. Leach, who presided, proposed the resolution of gratitude to the Government. Mr. Sakoshansky seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Samuel J. Cohen, Provincial Vice-President of the English Zionist Federation (who condemned the attitude of the members of the League of British Jews); Mr. N. Laski, J.P.; Mr. Easterman, of Glasgow; Sir Arthur Black, M.P., (who congratulated Jews in general, on the great stride made by the declaration of the British Government); Rabbi Kyansky, Rev. A. Schloss, Mr. Max, Mr. Abramovitz, Mr. Highfield, and Mr. Snapper. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

SHEFFIELD.—A meeting held at the Central Synagogue on Sunday passed a resolution of gratitude to the Government. The speakers were Rabbi Epstein, Messrs. L. Kavonick (President of the synagogue), S. Cohen, and L. Crammer.

SOUTHPORT.—A special general meeting of members of the Congregation was held on Sunday. Mr. S. Claff, Vice-President, presided, and moved the resolution of gratitude to the Government, which was seconded by Mr. S. Cowan, supported by Mr. H. Franco, and carried. A copy was sent to the Prime Minister.

LODGE OF ISRAEL 1502.
WEST LANCASHIRE.

On Monday evening, after an installation ceremony the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of the members of the Lodge of Israel 1502, West Lancashire, held at the Masonic Temple, Hope Street, Liverpool, on Monday, the 19th inst., places on record its heartfelt gratitude to His Majesty's Government for their declaration in favour of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people.

And it was agreed to send a copy of the resolution to the Prime Minister.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

"The Spectator."

It is apparent, then, that the proposal for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine is neither novel or chimerical. The only new feature in the present agitation is the widespread favour with which, if we may judge from the reports in the Jewish Press, the Zionist resolution has been received at Jewish meetings throughout Great Britain. British Jews seem to be far more enthusiastic about Zionism than they ever were before the war, perhaps because, being a practical people, they see that the project can now be realised. The British Government, after a long and careful examination of the scheme, have promised to use their best endeavours to carry it out, and we understand that President Wilson is a hearty supporter of the project.

"Saturday Review."

The Jews are not a pastoral or an agricultural people. They are essentially an urban race, whose function is that of middlemen, brokers, *brocanteurs, faiseurs d'affaires*, skilled intermediaries, working for commissions. What on earth should they do in a Syrian wilderness with no one to work on but themselves? The clever Jews would not dream of quitting the capitals of Europe for an Arcadia where there were no Christians to outwit. The last man in the world whom Moses Moss wishes to trade with is Benjamin Boss.

The "Nation."

Mr. Balfour's declaration translates into a binding statement of policy the general wish of British public opinion. It emphatically favours "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." If we were to analyze that sentiment we should find at its core the simple and humane instinct of reparation. Our own record towards the Jewish race is, from Cromwell's day downwards, one of relative enlightenment; but it is on the conscience of all Christendom that the burden falls of the secular persecution which this enduring race has suffered. One of our solidest reasons for welcoming the Russian Revolution was that it had freed the whole Alliance from complicity in the sins of one of its chief partners towards the Jews. To end this record by restoring the dispersed and downtrodden race to its own cradle is a war-aim which lifts the struggle in this region above the sordid level of Imperial competition. We do not suppose that in the return of even large numbers of Jewish settlers to the Holy Land there lies a solution of the Jewish problems of Europe. The mass of the race is likely to remain in Western Russia, in Poland, and in Rumania, and for one colonist who goes to till the soil in Palestine with hard work, a strange environment, and an idealist enthusiasm as his portion, ten will prefer the prospect of fortune in American cities. The gain to the Jews from the recovery of a "national home" is something subtler than the solution of the general problem of residence and emigration. Palestine will be to the whole dispersed race a centre of culture, a focus and symbol of its national life, a corner of the earth in which a civilisation may be built up on Jewish principles by Jewish hands, free from the overshadowing influence of alien institutions.

"Economist."

The forty-six Jewish colonies, with their co-operative societies, their agricultural schools, and their experimental station for agriculture, seem to have prospered before the war. Their wine and oranges were one-fourth of the total export trade of Jaffa, and while the war has set back their development, the Turks are likely to have been less destructive than the Germans in France. Their labour—one of the chief difficulties foreseen by critics of Zionism—is partly Arab, but largely supplied by Jews from Russia, Rumania, and the Yemen. With sufficient capital—already furnished in part by Zionist organisations—the removal of the blight of Turkish rule, and the coming shortage of all food products, the economic future of a Jewish Palestine should be bright.

"The Guardian."

The lines on which ministers intend to proceed with respect to this new

departure are purposely left in some ambiguity, but "a national home for the Jewish people," if it can be realised (as we hope and trust it will be by the success of the English arms), would presumably mean a Kingdom or Commonwealth of Palestine—Jewish tradition favours either mode of government—under the protection of certain Great Powers, adequate security being taken (as the Foreign Secretary intimates) for the retention by non-Jewish religious communities of all their existing rights and privileges.

The "Church Times."

It must be made an absolute condition that the Holy Places shall be in Christian hands, and the right of free access to them fully guaranteed.

"British Weekly."

Mr. Balfour's letter is said to have caused the liveliest pleasure in American Jewry. Britain, the great building Empire, may yet have the signal honour of restoring the Jewish people to their home. Cromwell, as Lord Rosebery has reminded us, showed his usual far-sighted wisdom in admitting the Jews to England. A Zionist restoration would in no way affect the status of the Hebrew population in this or any other Allied country.

"Christian Commonwealth."

There is nothing in history to compare with the devotion of the Jewish people to the ideal of nationhood which derives its sustenance from their religion and sees in the political restoration of the nation the fulfilment of the sublimest prophecy. It is only fitting that the decisive word of emancipation for this distressed and disinherited people should be spoken in the midst of Armageddon by a statesman belonging to the nation whose sons are fighting on the soil of Palestine. The early colonisation movement has crystallised into something more dramatic—the re-establishment of a whole people on the soil of the land where their national history began. Their long exile is drawing to an end. From this redeemed and rejuvenated people what new message may we not expect, seeing that their faith has so manifestly been justified and the vision of their prophets realised!

"The Christian."

By this dramatic declaration an age-long dream comes within the view of actual fulfilment. It ought to be apparent to everybody that the persistence of a people like the Jews during two thousand years—a fact unparalleled in history—despite every attempt to crush them, holds a meaning far deeper than that which the secular historian offers. The purposes of God are being worked out, and we can begin to see light.

"The Church Family Newspaper."

It is true twenty years ago the educated Jewry, as well as the majority of Christians, thought the Zionist programme to be Utopian and absurd—a movement before its time. They were sure that the Turk would never allow the Jews to settle down in Palestine. Twenty years, however, have brought many and startling changes. But none more soul-stirring and thrilling than this proclamation to restore the Jews to Palestine.

"Methodist Times."

The pledge is as sagacious as it is opportune. Palestine must not be given back to the Turks. It belongs by right to the Jewish race, and to no other. The wealth and labour of the Jews, under the protection of Britain and other guaranteeing Powers, would be able in due time to make the land once more a "Garden of the Lord." The honour of taking the lead in this matter has happily fallen to Britain. That the Government seized the opportunity is practical proof both of our loyalty to ideal aims, of our sense of historic justice, and of our determination to assist suffering peoples throughout the world.

"Sunday School Chronicle."

For two thousand years the Jews have been wandering among the nations. It looks as though a new day were dawning for them and for the world. As the JEWISH CHRONICLE writes: "The re-occupation of Palestine by the Jewish race will mean releasing for mankind a great spiritual force." Apart from the moral significance of such a return, an independent Jewish State would make the Holy Land a centre of commercial and political influence of far-reaching importance to the British Empire and to the Far East.

"The Life of Faith."

It means that the time has actually begun to dawn when the wrongs of the past nineteen centuries are slowly to be righted, when the unparalleled suffering of generations untold are to be alleviated, when the Jews, a people endowed with national being, and traditional patriotism, are to find their rightful and dignified position among the nations of mankind, and when there is to be established for them a national home, whose headquarters, as it were, shall be in their own ancient land.

The "Catholic Times."

The British Government extends to Jews the heartiest encouragement, and the way for their return to Palestine is made clear by the triumphs of the British troops over the Turks. There are Jews who oppose the movement, but it is not likely they will defeat it or damp the enthusiasm of the Zionists. The settling down of Jews from Great Britain, America and the Continent of Europe in the Holy Land is something like a romance of a war in the main features of which scarcely any romantic element has, so far, appeared.

"Truth."

The discussion in *Truth* revealed wide differences of opinion among them; and the "Zionists" and "Anti-Zionists" are now celebrating the proposed restoration of Israel by a sort of war among themselves. But it is not easy to see the need for a row about it. Unless it be Mr. Chesterton, no one, so far as I know, proposes to repeat the example of Pharaoh and institute a compulsory exodus. For one thing, the Holy Land is not big enough to accommodate all the tribes as they are numbered to-day. If there is room for all who want to go it is as much as there will be. There seems no occasion, therefore, for the others to make themselves unhappy about it.

"Country Life."

Enough has already been accomplished to lend actuality to the assurance given by Mr. A. J. Balfour in a letter to Lord Rothschild that we purpose to give back Palestine to its natural owners, the people of the Jewish race. That would go far to satisfy a long-felt and legitimate aspiration.

"The Challenge."

It must be for the Jewish people themselves to decide how much or how little advantage they will take of the offer which is made to them. Meanwhile no one can avoid feeling a thrill at a prospect so closely affecting the destiny of the chosen race. That wonderful people pursues its way through all the history of the world, and whatever concerns them is of universal interest.

The "Inquirer."

Undoubtedly a large volume of Jewish sentiment is gratified, but it is difficult to suppose that there is any genuine prospect of going further than the foundation of a certain number of colonies for the poor and the oppressed, which could never merge into an autonomous national state. Under any other conditions we should be faced with the possibility that Palestine might become a Jewish state, with a religious test for full citizenship, which would exercise a subtle political influence upon Jewish life in other countries. Such a result would be inconsistent with the whole trend of civilised life in the modern world.

"The New Statesman."

To make Palestine once more prosperous and populous, with a population attached to the British Empire, there is only one hopeful way, and that is to effect a Zionist restoration under British auspices. On the other side of the account it is hard to conceive how anybody with the true instinct for nationality and the desire to see small nations emancipated can fail to be warmed by the prospect of emancipating this most ancient of oppressed nationalities. The present position of the Jews as unassimilated sojourners in every land but their own can never become satisfactory. We know, of course, that a prosperous school of Jewish thought is in favour of treating Judaism as a religion only, and everywhere merging its nationality. But some of these very people are strongest in resisting on religious grounds the intermarriage of Jews with Gentiles, and we fail to see how the adherents of such a distinct religion can ever be really assimilated in other nationalities, so long as by non-intermarriage they keep themselves also a distinct race. It is far better—without prejudice, of course, to the retention of their existing status by those who prefer it—to make a nation of them.

"Investors' Review."

Obviously the Jews could not within the limits of Palestine establish themselves as an independent nation, and it is only unreflecting sentiment, a reaction possibly from the state of mind brought about by past persecutions, which inclines so many Jews to nurture that dream.

"Glasgow Herald."

Though complete national independence is not within the immediate scope of Zionism, the spiritual and political freedom that could be attained under the ægis of a "League of Nations" would be of immense benefit both to Jewry and to the world at large. Looking up once more to the Holy City as both a national and a spiritual centre, the Jew would get rid of his cynical and disintegratory tendencies, and realise to the full the splendid inherent qualities of his race.

The "Hull Daily Mail."

It is a wise and sagacious offer, and has given great satisfaction in Jewish communities. It will be a great thing if Palestine is delivered from the blighting, blasting influence of the Turk, and he must never again be given possession if it is finally won from his grasp. The Jews were a pastoral people, and, once they were in possession, this land, under the blessing of Providence, would again flow "with milk and honey," and blossom as the rose under the protecting hand of Britain and other guaranteeing Powers.

"Newcastle Daily Journal."

The Zionist project has, at last, the prospect of achieving its purpose, under the very highest auspices, humanly speaking. It looks like a first step towards the restoration representatively of the long-persecuted and widely-scattered Jewish race.

AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC ORGAN SUGGESTS UGANDA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] ZURICH.

The Austrian Catholic organ, the *Reichspost*, has published comments on the Zionist claims on Palestine. In the opinion of this paper the establishment of a Jewish State is a healthy idea, but it directs the attention of the Jews to Uganda or some such other territory, as Palestine is holy to the Christians, and, therefore, unsuitable for a Jewish settlement.

In Austrian Zionist circles the outburst of the *Reichspost* is regarded more as a friendly act towards Turkey than as an expression of Catholic opinion, since the Pope himself is known to have sympathetic views on Zionism. The reference to Uganda is not only a plain hint to England, but also an attempt to show the Jewish Nationalists that the *Reichspost* was not altogether opposed to their aspirations.

WELCOME IN SALONIKA.

M. Nahum Sokolow has received the following telegram from the editor of the *Pro Israel*, the Jewish National organ of Salonika:—

"The rapid English advance in Palestine evokes great enthusiasm among the Jewish population. Our town shares the magnificent hopes of national liberation in the near future. The Press publishes the reassuring news, announcing that Balfour has given you official assurances that Great Britian is disposed to restore Palestine to the Jews. We beg you to telegraph immediately to our periodical, which is very influential and widely circulated among the Jewish and non-Jewish population, details and circumstances of the above-mentioned assurances for communication to the population, who are earnestly following the practical realisation of our cherished ideal. In the name of the Jewish population we express our admiration and gratitude for the prodigious efforts displayed by you for the triumph of our cause."

POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. KING asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the desire of the Government to see established a Jewish Zionist nationality in Palestine had been communicated to the Allied Powers, especially to France, Russia, Italy, and the Allied States; and whether it was one of the Allied war aims, or only a British war aim, to set up a Zionist community in the Holy Land.

Mr. BALFOUR: No official communication has been made to the Allies on the subject, but His Majesty's Government believe that the Declaration referred to would meet with their approval. His Majesty's Government hope that the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people will result from the present war.

[*.* The foregoing is the official report of Mr. Balfour's reply, the concluding portion of which, we observe, has been incorrectly given in several papers.]

RECEPTION TO LORD ROTHSCHILD.

There was a large and representative Zionist gathering at the Prince's Hotel, Piccadilly, last Thursday week, to meet Lord Rothschild. Among those present were the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild and Mr. James de Rothschild.

Dr. WEIZMANN presided, and in the course of a brief speech, said that but for the untoward conditions, the great event of the British Declaration would have been celebrated on a much wider scale. But in existing circumstances, they had to content themselves with the modest gathering. He was not of those who bowed before magnates, but he could not help paying a tribute to the courage Lord Rothschild displayed in taking up the cause of Zionism. It was, he thought, the courage of the scientific mind approaching the subject without prejudices, and having convinced himself of the justice of the Zionist demands, he did not hesitate to give his influence to assist them in every respect to attain their object. It was an honour to Lord Rothschild to have had the privilege to become the messenger of such joyous tidings, for which the Jews had waited two thousand years. (Applause.) He mentioned the good work for their cause done by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rothschild. Mr. Rothschild would have been present were he not absent from town. Dr. Weizmann also enumerated the good services of Mr. James de Rothschild, and concluded by expressing on behalf of the Council of the English Zionist Federation deep gratitude to the British Government for their magnanimous statement. (Applause.)

LORD ROTHSCHILD, after formally reading the Declaration from the British Government, said that the event was of the greatest importance in Jewish history. It was for the first time that such a great Power had recognised the

(*Continued on page 24.*)

A Great One-Week Sale of Down Quilts & Blankets

Commences on Monday—Nov. 26—at

PETER ROBINSON'S

THIS is a money-saving opportunity that will not occur again—at all events not for many a long month. We were fortunate enough some time ago to secure a huge stock of Quilts and Blankets so advantageously that we can afford to offer them Next Week at from 15 to 20 per cent. under To-day's ruling prices.

Here are some of the offers:—

1,657 Down Quilts—Bargain priced—6/- to 100/- each

199 Arctic Down Crib Quilts, covered printed sateen, size 3 ft. by 2 ft.
Usual Price, each, 8/11 SALE PRICE **6/-**

100 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, piped and ventilated. Size 5 ft. by 4ft.
Usual Price, each, 16/9 SALE PRICE **12/9**

200 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, piped and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 4 ft.
Usual Price, each, 21/6 SALE PRICE **15/6**

250 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, piped and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 25/6 SALE PRICE **19/6**

36 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, piped and ventilated. Size 5½ ft. by 4 ft.
Usual Price, each, 16/9 SALE PRICE **13/-**

60 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, piped and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 25/6 SALE PRICE **18/-**

60 Arctic Down Quilts, covered best printed sateen, well filled and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 4 ft.
Usual Price, each, 35/6 SALE PRICE **27/6**

80 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, reversed printed sateen. Size 6 ft. by 4 ft.
Usual Price, each, 27/6 SALE PRICE **21/-**

60 Arctic Down Quilts, covered best printed sateen, well filled and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 42/- SALE PRICE **35/-**

100 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed sateen, well filled and ventilated. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 31/6 SALE PRICE **23/-**

80 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed satin, reversed printed sateen. Size 6 ft. by 4 ft.
Usual Price, each, 27/6 SALE PRICE **21/-**

175 Arctic Down Quilts, covered printed satin, reversed printed sateen. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 35/6 SALE PRICE **27/-**

150 Arctic Down Quilts, covered on one side with printed satin centre and corrugated satin roll border, reversed printed sateen. Size 6 ft. by 5 ft.
Usual Price, each, 55/- SALE PRICE **42/-**

The remainder, comprising odd Quilts covered with silk, satin and other materials, all reduced at the same drastic rate.

890 Real Witney and Yorkshire Blankets — 20 Per Cent. Under To-day's ruling prices

Among this stock are some of the finest Blankets that are made, and guaranteed All Pure Wool.

Real Witney Blankets for single beds, size 54 inches by 75 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **14/9**

Real Witney Blankets for single beds, size 61 inches by 81 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **23/6**

Real Witney Blankets for single beds, size 64 inches by 84 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **32/6**

100 Brown Blankets, size 60 inches by 80 inches
SALE PRICE, each **16/-**

Fine Soft Yorkshire Blankets for single beds, size 66 inches by 84 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **48/- & 50/-**

Real Witney Blankets for double beds, size 81 inches by 101 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **32/6 & 38/-**

Fine Soft White Blankets for double beds, size 86 inches by 101 inches.
SALE PRICE, a pair **60/- & 84/-**

Peter Robinson's · Oxford Street

LONDON W. 1

Peter Robinson Ltd

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.—*Continued from page 22.*

justice of the claim of the Jewish people to a national home. The Declaration, however, was only the beginning, and the real work would now come. The Zionists would have to prove themselves worthy of the belief, expressed in the British Declaration, that the Jews were capable of establishing a national home in Palestine on a democratic basis. The fear of the opponents of Zionism that the Jewish political positions in other countries would be affected was, in view of the Declaration, quite groundless. He hoped there would be no split in the Community, and that the whole of Jewry would unite in the great work before them. In conclusion, his Lordship thanked the gathering and assured them that he would continue to further the interests of the Zionist cause, and would do all he could to assist in the realisation of the Zionist ideal. (Loud applause.)

M. SOKOLOW opened his remarks by mentioning their first great leader, Herzl, which he said it was customary to do on great Zionist occasions. This should particularly be observed now when Herzl's work was beginning to materialise. M. Sokolow confessed that when he heard that the Government had asked Lord Rothschild to convey the great message he felt rather piqued, because he thought that such tidings should have been addressed to the whole of the Jewish people. On reflection, however, he realised that the Jewish people had no address, and it was therefore natural that it should have been sent to Lord Rothschild till the Jews should have their own address—in Palestine. He could not help thinking that it was an instance of "Rothschildian luck" that though his Lordship was a comparatively young Zionist he was made the messenger to the Jewish people.

Dr. TSCHLENOW spoke at length on the work of Baron Edmond de Rothschild in Palestine, and in expressing thanks to the British Government, he said that while the Jewish people always forgave the nations that had wronged them, they never forgot a nation that acted well towards them. The Jewish nation would remain eternally grateful to England for all the kindness shown towards the Jews, but particularly for their latest act.

Mr. JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD thanked the speakers for the kind references to his father, and praised the magnificent work of Dr. Weizmann, who was regarded in all high circles with great esteem, and under whose guidance the Zionists would, he knew, go forward.

DR. TSCHLENOW ON THE NEW SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

There was a large and representative gathering at the official welcome which the English Zionist Federation tendered last Sunday to the distinguished Russian Zionist, Dr. Yechiel Tschlenow. M. N. Sokolow, who presided over the opening proceedings, characterised Dr. Tschlenow as the most popular and beloved personality in the Zionist movement.

After addresses of welcome by Rabbi Dr. Samuel Daiches, Messrs. Pilichowsky, Goldbloom, and Goodman, the audience insisted upon hearing Mr. Ginsburg ("Achad Haam"), who was present in the body of the hall. Reluctantly "Achad Haam" briefly remarked that Dr. Tschlenow's painstaking regard to enter every detail in his famous little note-book would stand the movement in good stead. People now realized that it was the small work, the small colonization, which was at one time so lightly dismissed, that was really the thing that mattered.

Dr. TSCHLENOW, who was loudly cheered on rising, thanked the audience for their hearty welcome and greeted them in the name of the Smaller Actions Committee. He assured them that the Zionist leaders in other countries had throughout the war done the utmost to keep the Zionist flag flying, and to maintain the integrity of the organisation. The other message he wished to convey to them was from their brethren in Russia. He could give them but a rough sketch of the Jewish position in Russia since the outbreak of the war. There was the Russia under the old régime and the Russia after the Revolution. And at that point he wished to make it clear that, sad though the present situation might be, it was none the less a mistake to think that it would have been better had the old conditions continued. Passing to the new Russia which came so swiftly, so unexpectedly, in such an orderly manner, Dr. Tschlenow pointed to the dignified way in which Russian Jewry had accepted their sudden freedom. There was no cringing, no display of effusive gratitude, and no bargaining. Jewry in Russia refused to accept freedom as a gift, because it realised that it was the payment of a debt. The very reason that the Jews had suffered so much before made them feel all the more that it was but sheer justice to enjoy freedom in common with the rest of the population. Dealing with Zionism after the Revolution, Dr. Tschlenow gave facts indicating that never before was the Zionist movement so strong in Russia as at the present moment. He believed that Mr. Lucien Wolf once said that if Russian Jews obtained freedom in November, there would be no more Zionists in December. Well, ten months after the Revolution Zionism was stronger than ever. One had but to see the enthusiasm at the Zionist conferences in the various places and the scenes at the first Zionist Congress in Russia last May. Soldiers who had come to the Congress from the trenches then declared that as long as Russia was in danger they would fight till their last drop of blood, but as soon as the war was over thay would go to Palestine. The most intellectual of Russian Jewish youth, children whose parents were thoroughly assimilated, were, to the annoyance of the latter, the most devoted Zionists. In conclusion, Dr. Tschlenow appealed to the group of active Zionists not to relax their efforts.

Dr. WEIZMANN, who had arrived at a later stage of the proceedings, briefly conveyed a hearty welcome to Dr. Tschlenow, and thanked him for his address.

DR. WEIZMANN ENTERTAINED IN THE EAST END.

The annual meeting of the Association of East London Zionists was held last Saturday evening at Bonn's Hotel. The Rev. J. K. GOLDBLOOM, the President, delivered a report of the remarkable progress of the Association in the past year.

The annual meeting was followed by a banquet given to Dr. Chayim Weizmann to mark the appreciation of his efforts on behalf of Zionism, efforts which resulted in the Declaration of the Government.

M. NAHUM SOKOLOW presided, and, in the course of his remarks, he said that they had every reason to rejoice at the turn of events. It was true that their redemption had not yet come, but the celebration of all the Jewish festivals was instituted prior to the entrance of the Jews into Palestine, and while they were still in the Wilderness. He was not particularly optimistic, but he could not help regarding the Declaration of the British Government as a first step of their exit from the *Galuth*.

Mr. JOSEPH COWEN said that the real hard work was now beginning for them. They were under a debt of deep gratitude to the Government and to Dr. Weizmann, who had done so much for the cause. Instead of saying the customary "Next year in Jerusalem" they had reason to say "This year in Jerusalem!"

Other speakers included Mr. Levontin (in Hebrew), Mr. L. Pilichowsky, Mr. L. Kessler, and Mr. Pinsky.

Dr. WEIZMANN, in reply to the toast of his health, said that if they had hitherto been so successful it was due to the fact that they had an idea. Their opponents had influence and other things, but they had no basic idea; their programme was a negative one. He emphasized the gratitude they ought to feel to the Government, not merely for making the declaration, but also for the kind and sympathetic manner in which it was framed. He related how years ago when Mr. Balfour asked him why he opposed the Uganda scheme, he (Dr. Weizmann) boldly asked that statesman in turn whether he would like to change London for Paris. The declaration was but a frame. It was for the Jews to fill in the contents, and he was full of hope that the Jewish people would rise to the momentous occasion, and that they would put into the frame a real Jewish picture, not a copy of other people's, but one which would become a model for mankind. (Loud applause.)

The names of Dr. Weizmann, M. Nahum Sokolow, and Mr. Balfour were inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

Owing to the deaths of Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild and the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., the Jewish demonstration at the London Opera House, at which Lord Rothschild will preside, has been postponed from Sunday next to the following Sunday, December 2nd. A number of members of both Houses of Parliament have intimated their intention to be present.

LONDON YOUNG ZION ASSOCIATION.—Last Sunday a paper was read by Mr. S. Coderofsky, on "The Jew in English Literature." Mr. Janus Cohen presided. Among those who took part in the discussion were: The Misses C. Manassy, E. Hellinger, H. Silverstone, and S. Obrand, and Messrs. A. Conick and H. J. Ostrofsky.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—At a meeting of the Congregation, held at the Synagogue Chambers, on Sunday, in connection with the Government's announcement regarding Palestine, it was resolved to form a Zionist Society. The following were elected: Messrs. B. Fisher, Hon. President; S. Cowen and M. Dixon, Joint Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided that a certain monthly payment should be made by each member.

CARDIFF.—Convened by the Cardiff Zionist organisations, a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Oddfellows' Hall on Sunday last, November 18th. Mr. A. Lewis presided. Dr. Selig Brodetsky, B.Sc. (Bristol University) delivered an address on "Anti-Zionism."

HULL.—At the Zionist Association last Sunday, the Rev. Samuel Gross, B.A., lectured on "Some Parallels in Jewish History." Mr. I. Bentley presided. Mr. Pearlson moved, and Mr. Weinstein seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Next Sunday a literary evening will be held, at which short papers will be read by the members.

LEEDS.—The Ladies' Zionist League has sent £10 to the National Fund to have the name of Miss Fink inscribed in the Golden Book. Miss Fink acted as honorary Financial Secretary to the League for many years.—Under the auspices of the Joint Zionist Committee, Mr. S. P. Abrams, B.A., addressed a meeting last Sunday on "The Jew and Imperialism." Mr. J. Cohen presided. The meeting expressed its deep sympathy with Mrs. Neil Primrose on the death of her husband. At the Sabbath morning service at the Zionist Synagogue, the pulpit was occupied by Mr. Nathan Cohen (President of the Jewish Representative Council). Mr. Cohen emphasised the present world position of Zionism.

MANCHESTER.—On Saturday evening twenty-seven old Zionist workers, the majority tailors, capmakers, and Melamdim, collected among themselves 200 guineas. Some of them have sacrificed bread and meat for many weeks to give to the Zionist Fund.

TREDEGAR.—The monthly meeting of the Tredegar and District Zionist and Literary Society was held last week. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Rosenbaum on "Zionism from a Critical Standpoint." In the discussion which followed, Messrs. M. Love, J. Myers, and I. Gaba took part. The Rev. H. Olivestone presided.

Palestine as a Buffer State.

From J. FINN, 15, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E. [TO THE EDITOR].

SIR,—The advocates of a Jewish State in Palestine give prominence to the argument that it would be in the interests of Great Britain to have such a State as a "buffer" against attack on the Suez Canal and Egypt, or an invasion of India.

Granted that such a "Buffer State" would be to England's interests, I beg leave to ask: Whether it would be to the interests of the Jews to be a "buffer"?

Is not Belgium's misfortune due to her having been a buffer State?

I claim that the geographical position of Palestine, which is a bridge between Asia and Africa, is an unsafe place for a small nation to hold. History shows that Palestine has always been a bone of contention between the great powers of the world: and looking at Jewish history through secular spectacles, one must come to the conclusion that we have lost Palestine twice for the very reason just mentioned. Even when we held it, we never had peace for any length of time. How much less peace can we expect in the future with the modern Christian and Mohammedan rival interests centred in Palestine?

Palestine can never be that haven of rest and peace for which the Jew is longing as long as the nations of the world have rival interests in it.

Practical Work for Palestine.

From Mr. PHILIP L. MILLWARD, 126-128, Golden Lane, E.C. 1.
[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—It is not enough that we should greet with acclamation the glorious prospect opened up to us by Mr. Balfour's letter, on behalf of the British Government, to Lord Rothschild. It is our bounden duty to show our practical appreciation by forming organisations so that when the prospect becomes a reality we may not be found unready.

Centuries of oppression have not succeeded in crushing the spirit of the Jewish race, and it would indeed be lamentable if there should be any lack of spirit now when the harvest is nearly ready for gathering in.

I am writing, therefore, to suggest that immediate steps should be taken to bring into line all our forces. Representative committees should at once be brought into being to handle the necessary schemes for providing:—

1. That Hebrew should be taught in all Jewish schools.
2. That boys on leaving school should receive farm training to equip them for settlement on the land in Palestine.
3. That business men should organise themselves so that everything may be done to encourage Jewish traders to settle there.
4. That a scheme of voluntary taxation should be inaugurated to provide the necessary financial support.

As an indication of my sympathy with the cause, I enclose cheque for twenty-five guineas.

["*"] Our correspondent's cheque is being forwarded to the Treasurer of the English Zionist Federation.

Fry's MALTED Cocoa

A Combination of Pure Cocoa and ALLEN & HANBURYS' Extract of Malt.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOTE.—Insertion of news cannot be secured unless it reaches the office early in the week. Delivery of reports of Sunday functions is requested not later than Tuesday.

Manchester.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

HIGHTOWN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE.

A meeting of the Congregation was held on Sunday. The President, Mr. B. Ginsberg, submitted his report on the services during the recent High Festivals. Thanks were accorded to Messrs. Ginsberg, S. Fisher and A. Plagerson.

A Roll of Honour of members and members' sons serving in His Majesty's Army and Navy is being prepared.

RYDAL MOUNT CONGREGATION.

The annual meeting was held on Sunday. The following were elected: Messrs. I. Chazan, President; R. Kaufman and I. Englesberg (*ex-officio*), Vice-Presidents; A. Gadian, Treasurer; H. Auerbach, Warden; and a Committee of twelve.

YOUNG LADIES' SINAI ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting held recently the following were re-elected:—Mrs. Adler, President; Miss H. Farbridge, Treasurer; Miss H. Mendelson, Secretary. Lectures will begin on Friday evenings at half-past seven, and on Sundays at eight o'clock. Intending members should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 142, Broughton Street, Cheetham.

JEWISH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The opening address will be delivered by the Chairman, Mr. H. Dagutski, B.A., next Sunday, at half-past three, at the Deansgate Hotel. Jewish members of the universities are invited.

NEW RUMANIAN SYNAGOGUE.

A general meeting was held at the Synagogue, Ramsgate Street, Broughton, on the 11th inst. A resolution was passed thanking the Government for their declaration in favour of the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish People in Palestine. The following were elected: Messrs. I. Irgang, President; A. Goldberg, Treasurer; H. Goldberg, Gabai; and a Committee of thirteen members. The presentation of a pair of silver candlesticks was made to Mr. N. J. Luft for his valuable services during the past year.

TALMUD TORAH.

The unveiling of the tablet in memory of the late Yetta Weinberg has been postponed until Sunday, December 2nd.

CHEETHAM CINDERELLA CLUB.

Owing to the large of the workers who have joined His Majesty's Forces, the Club is reluctantly compelled to discontinue its work for the present. It is hoped to resume its distribution of food, boots, and clothing on the return to normal times.

LITERARY GATHERINGS.

A meeting of the Withington Jewish Literary Society was held on Sunday. Mr. S. Abouhab presided. A resolution of thanks to the Government for its declaration was carried, on the motion of Mr. M. I. Florentin, seconded by Mr. M. Altaras. Miss Bentwich read a paper entitled "The Jew's Contribution to European Literature."

Mr. George Wallace delivered an address, last Sunday, at the Jewish Working Men's Club, on "The War and its Cost." The Rev. Jacob Phillips presided. A discussion ensued, in which Miss Weisberg, the Rev. H. Levin, and Mr. R. Cohen participated. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried, on the motion of Mr. A. Sunderland, seconded by Mr. S. Levy.

THE SALONIKA FIRE.

A successful concert was given last Saturday evening at the West Didsbury Public Hall, in aid of the Jewish sufferers by the fire at Salonika. The principal item on the programme was an operatta entitled "Flowerland, or The Lady Gardeners," performed by girls of the Jews' School. Both the acting and singing of the children were very clever. Messrs. Tavil Brothers played selections on the violin. As a result of the concert and of an auction held during the interval, the sum of £175 will be handed over to the Relief Fund. The concert was organised by Mrs. A. Nahum and a few ladies and gentlemen.

NOTICE.—THE MANCHESTER BRANCH OFFICE of the *Jewish Chronicle* is at 147, Gt. Ducie Street, where the paper is on sale and Advertisements are received.

Liverpool.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOPE PLACE CONGREGATION.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Sunday, it was resolved: "That this meeting, having heard with deep regret of the death from wounds in action of the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., desire to tender to Lord Rosebery sincere sympathy and condolence in his great bereavement." A vote of condolence in similar terms was passed to the Earl of Derby and Lady Primrose.

Mr. I. Ellenbogen has been elected on the Committee of the Burial Board, in place of Mr. I. Harrison, resigned.

SHECHITA BOARD.

At a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Committee, the Rev. I. Raffalovich was re-elected Chairman, and the Rev. Lewis Phillips, who was most cordially welcomed, was elected Vice-Chairman.

PRINCE'S ROAD SYNAGOGUE CHORAL SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday week at the Annexe of the synagogue. There was a large attendance of members of the Society as well as of members of the Synagogue War Working Party for Soldiers' Comforts that had been initiated by the Society. The Chairman recapitulated the circumstances under which the Society had decided for the present to use its organisation for the purpose of making comforts for soldiers. Two work parties had been formed, each meeting fortnightly, the one under the direction of Mrs. Grant Bennett, at whose house it met, and the other at the houses of other ladies who had formed themselves into a Committee, with Mrs. Frampton as President; Mrs. Newton as Treasurer; and Miss Morris as Hon. Secretary. The articles made at meetings of both branches were sent to the different centres in the name of the Prince's Road Synagogue War Work Party, and during the last two years they had sent in 5,692 articles. The reports and balance-sheet of the two branches were presented by Mrs. Grant Bennett for the one, and by the Rev. S. Frampton on behalf of Mrs. Newton for the other branch. The Chairman proposed, and the Rev. A. Coleman seconded, a vote of thanks to the members of the working parties, which was carried unanimously. The Hon. Officers, with the addition of the Rev. and Mrs. L. Phillips, were re-elected. It was resolved that the Choral Society should hold periodical meetings.

INTERESTING MUSICAL ITEM.

A feature of Jewish interest is to be found in the programme of the organ recital at St. George's Hall, which will be held to-morrow evening at half-past seven, when Mr. Herbert F. Ellingford, Mus. Bac., Organist to the Corporation, will play for the first time his organ adaptation of Mr. Bertram B. Benas' orchestral arrangement of "Hatikvah."

Continued on next page.

WHITELEYS

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Safety Razor with 3 Blades. In Pigskin Case ... **5/6** In Morocco Case ... **4/11**

Draw-up Silk Bag. With Beaded decoration. Black, Navy and Nigger. **13/6** and **18/6**

Match Box to Hang. French Morocco, **1/-**

Fitted Writing Pad. 5/11

Military Brush Case. With pair of Ebony or Fat new od Brushes and Comb. **10/6**

Round Antelope Pouch. **5/6 6/3 7/11** With Silver Shield, **8/6 7/3 7/11** 9-ct. Gold Shield, **10/9 11/6 12/9**

Calender Letter Clip. French Morocco, **4/6**

Real Whalebone Hair Brush. 3/11

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Work Basket. Rush and Cane.

Size 1.	5½ × 5½ × 4½ in.	**3/6**
,, 2	6 × 6 × 4½ ,,	**3/11**
,, 3	6½ × 6½ × 4½ ,,	**4/11**
,, 4	7½ × 7½ × 4½ ,,	**5/11**
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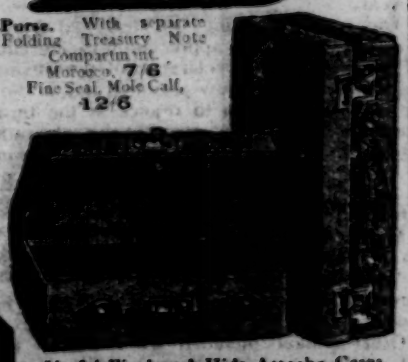
Chest of Drawers. Width, 13 in. Depth, 9 in. First Size. 2 Drawers, **10/9** 3 Drawers, **12/6** 4 Drawers **14/6**

Write for Whiteley's Xmas Gift Book, Post Free.

Mole Calf Letter Case. Without Season Ticket Case, **12/8** With **15/6**

Fitted Rosa Leather Attache Case. Green & Maroon, 12 in., **26/9** 14 in., **32/6** Pigskin, 14 in., **52/6**

Purse. With separate Folding Treasury Note Compartment. Morocco, **7/6** Fine Seal, Mole Calf, **12/6**



Useful Week-end Hide Attache Cases. Best Solid Leather. Best English finish.

10	by	6	by	3½	in.,	one lock	...	**15/6**
12	,,	7½	,,	3½	,,	,,	...	**19/6**
14	,,	9	,,	4	,,	two locks	...	**25/6**
16	,,	9½	,,	4	,,	,,	...	**30/-**
18	,,	10	,,	4	,,	,,	...	**39/6**
20	,,	11	,,	4½	,,	,,	...	**49/6**

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IN THE PROVINCES.—*Continued from previous page.*

Glasgow.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual meeting was held last Sunday. Mr. Alec Simon presided. The secretarial and financial reports summarised below were adopted, and reference was made to the work of the retiring Hon. Secretary, Mr. Nathan Strump, who had joined His Majesty's Forces. The retiring office-bearers having been thanked for their services, the following were elected:—Messrs. Alec Simon, President; S. Freedman, Vice-President; I. Benjamin and H. B. Langman, Joint Treasurers; D. Levine, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

HEBREW BOOT AND CLOTHING GUILD.

Mr. N. Strump, in his secretarial report, refers to the lack of workers, several members of the Committee having joined the colours, and to the unprecedented distribution of boots and clothing during the past year. The financial statement, submitted by Mr. I. Benjamin, shows that subscriptions for the year amounted to £44, and that £13 was received from a concert organised by Mr. A. Simon. The year commenced with a sum in hand of nearly £41, and finished with £17 in hand, the balance representing the excess of expenditure over income.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

In the notice of the matinee to be held in the Alhambra Theatre next Tuesday, it should have been stated that Messrs. A. Simon and M. Olsberg are joint-conveners.

LITERARY GATHERINGS.

A meeting of the Study Circle was held last Saturday at the Garnethill Synagogue Chambers. The Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs read a paper entitled "Some Elements of Romance in Hebrew Literature." Mr. S. Esterson presided. A discussion took place in which the Misses E. Shonfield, E. Morris, Rose, and Messrs. J. Wolfson, A. Jacobs, and the Chairman took part. To-morrow, at half-past three, Mr. E. Levine will read a paper entitled "Judaism as a Living Force."—At the Queen's Park Jewish Literary Society last Sunday, Mr. Lester Fürst read a paper entitled the "History of Political Zionism." Mr. Marcus Hoppenstein, M.P.S., presided. Next Sunday, Mr. Israel Levine, M.A., will read a paper.

Birmingham.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The Russian Vice-Consul, Mr. Gambs, paid a flying visit to Birmingham, on his way to Cardiff, last Thursday. He explained to the Secretary of the Hebrew Board of Guardians that though the Russian Government had made an allowance of 12s. 6d. for the wife and 2s. 6d. for each child of men who had gone to Russia to enlist, so far no funds had been placed at the disposal of the Embassy for that purpose. He said a Vice-Consul had been appointed to Birmingham, who would shortly take up his duties. This would obviate the present difficulties in the way of obtaining sanction from the Russian Embassy for Russians desirous of working in local munition factories.

DEPENDENTS OF RUSSIANS.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

By the kindness of the management of the Scala Theatre, the annual benefit will be held on Sunday, the 16th December.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

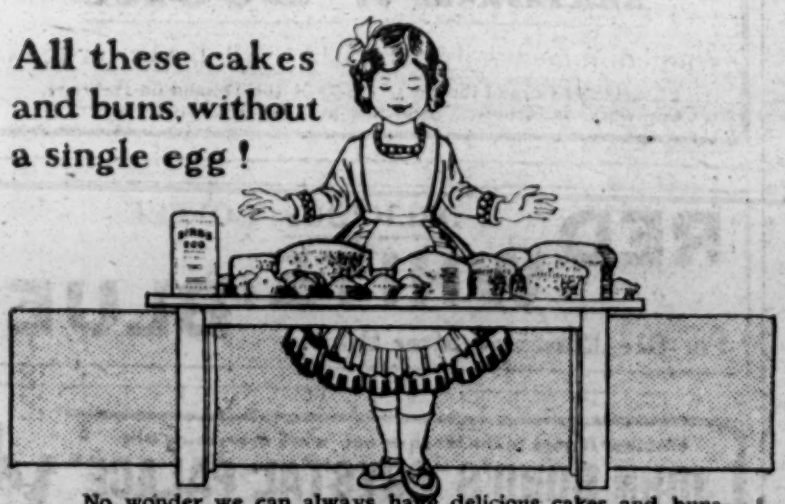
On Sunday the meeting of the Association was devoted to Short Papers of a varied and interesting character. The first paper was Mrs. M. Friedman's "Reminiscences of a Secretary." Mr. J. Cohen took as his subject "Some Curious Cases and Amusing Actions at Law." Mr. I. L. Lyons related "The course of the Thirty Years War," and Mr. Joel Harris contributed a paper on "Husbands and Fathers." Mr. Harry Dight presided.

CARDIFF.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Institute was held on Sunday. Mr. Leo Joseph, J.P., presided. The Treasurer, Mr. Goldman intimated that the past year had been one of the most successful, financially speaking, since the Club's inception. The balance-sheet was adopted. The officers, Messrs. Leo Joseph, J.P., Chairman; M. Zeitlyn, Vice-Chairman; Goldman, Treasurer; and L. Fligelstone, Secretary, were elected; a Committee of twenty was also elected. The Chairman moved the resolution of thanks to the British Government, which was carried unanimously.

CORK.

The Recorder heard last week an action in which Mr. Jacob Sayers claimed £500 damages from Mr. Isaac Marcus for slander. The defendant pleaded privilege and justification. The plaintiff had in 1910 been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Building Fund for a new synagogue, and in that capacity had been empowered to keep the accounts and receive the sums; and, according to Counsel for the plaintiff, it was alleged that he could not account for certain monies he had received and that his books were not in order. After evidence had been given for both parties, the Recorder, in giving judgment, said he was not satisfied that plaintiff misappropriated these monies but actionable slander had been established. As to damages, he did not think it was a case for heavy damages, and he thought there were considerable grounds for complaints made by defendant and others as to the administration of the fund and the way plaintiff kept the accounts. The way in which he gave his evidence was most unsatisfactory—he would not give a definite answer, but gabbled away. The Recorder granted a decree for £5 damages.



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A single tin will go as far as 3/6 worth of eggs, and makes just as light, delicious and rich cakes and buns as if we used new laid eggs.

Bird's Egg Substitute is invaluable in the kitchen. One teaspoonful of this golden powder imparts the richness, flavor and appearance of new laid eggs to puddings, cakes, buns, batter for fish, etc.

BIRD'S EGG SUBSTITUTE

Excellent recipes with each tin and packet.

EDINBURGH.

At the recent elections at the Graham Street Congregation, the following were returned: Messrs. A. M. Hyams, President; S. S. Stungo, J.P., Treasurer; A. Phillips, Secretary; H. Solomon, Warden; L. Cowan, E. H. Furst, L. Gordon, A. M. Hyams, L. Lipetz, P. Marcus, A. Phillips, C. Rifkind, S. Rosenbloom, S. Sherwinter, S. Sklovsky, and S. S. Stungo, Council; A. Yoffe and S. Rosenbloom, Auditors.

The members of the Jewish Independent Burial Friendly Society have sent a letter of condolence to Lord Rosebery on the death of the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P.

HOVE.

Alderman Barnett Marks, who held the office of Mayor of this town for three years before the war, has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Hove Education Committee. He has also been unanimously elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation. Each of these high positions is at the present juncture of great importance, and it was in consequence of the difficulties attending them that he was chosen. Ald. Marks has also been re-elected Chairman of the Overseers and Old Age Pensions' Committees.

LEEDS.

A public meeting is announced to be held on the 30th inst., under the Chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, with the object of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers in Palestine and the neighbourhood, without distinction of creed. As one of the societies promoting the meeting is that "For the Conversion of the Jews," the local Community should be on their guard as to their attitude with reference to the meeting.

NEWCASTLE.

A local Committee of the War Aims Committee has been formed with a view of ascertaining the number of coreligionists who have joined the various branches of His Majesty's Forces. All residents in Newcastle are requested to send in the names of members of their household who are on such service to the Hon. Secretary, Old Hebrew Congregation, Leazes Park Road.

PLYMOUTH.

Regret has been expressed in many circles at the death, in his sixty-second year, of Mr. Joseph Jacobs. He came to Plymouth from London thirty years ago, and was well-known as a leading member of the local Jewish Community, as a Freemason, as a prominent fish buyer in the principal West country and other markets, and as a generous contributor to many charity funds. Mr. Jacobs was an active member of the local Licensed Victuallers' Association, of which he was the Treasurer, Chairman of the Vintry Ward Conservative Association, and represented that ward on the Plymouth Board of Guardians for three years. There was a large gathering at the funeral. Mrs. Jacobs has received letters of sympathy from several public men.

Provincial News Items.

At a Bris Milah recently held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Koppel, in Dundee, collections were made for the Russian, Polish, and Palestine Relief Funds, and for the Congregational Building Fund. Mr. A. A. Miller, who took a prominent part in the ceremony, gave a donation of £50 to the last-named fund.

The marriage of Mr. Harry Rosenthall to Miss Gertrude Ann Ginsberg, which took place recently at the Beth Hamedrash Hagodel Synagogue, Leeds, evoked much interest locally. Mr. Rosenthall has always identified himself with Jewish charities. His late father was one of the founders of the Beth Hamedrash, and he himself has for many years acted as Hon. Registration Secretary for the congregation. The bride is an active member of the Dorcas Society and the Jewish Babies Welcome.

On Wednesday week Mr. M. Vilensky, headmaster of the Belfast Hebrew School, delivered a lecture at the Hebrew Speaking Society, on "Judaism and Nationalism." A discussion followed, in which the Chairman (Rabbi Dr. Herzog), and Messrs. B. Cohen, S. Klavir, R. Segal, A. Brudnow, and J. Harris took part.

Last Sabbath, the first Barmitzvah ceremony occurred at the services held by the Hove Jewish Centre. Dr. Daiches preached. At the reception, in the evening, a substantial collection was made for the Jewish National Fund.

A musical evening was held last week under the auspices of the Nottingham Jewish Literary and Social Society. Many local artists volunteered their services. The Chairman, Mr. S. Snapper, proposed a vote of thanks to the artists. A debate was held last Sunday. Mr. Barnett opened on the subject, "Is Superior Education Beneficial to the Woman." Mr. Weizman opposed. A discussion followed, in which the Misses Krako, Levain, Sakoshansky, and Messrs. Rickless, Rabbinovitz, Henry, King and Cohen participated.

A debate on the subject "Is Zionism Practicable?" was held last Sunday under the auspices of the Belfast Jewish Literary Society. Messrs. J. Eban, M.A., B.Sc., and R. Segal were the principal speakers. Messrs. P. Eban, I. Wigoder, J. Levington, S. Brudnow and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. V. Aronstam) also spoke. Mr. H. M. Miller presided.

A debate on the subject: "Is the Formation of a Jewish State Desirable and Practicable," was held by the Jesmond (Newcastle) Debating and Literary Society last Sunday. Mr. L. Myers opened in favour of the motion, and was seconded by Mr. R. Livermore. He was opposed by Mr. J. Silverston, seconded by Mr. Reubens. Lieut. A. Woolf, Messrs. S. Lipton, Caller, R. Woolf, and Kossich participated in the subsequent discussion.

The Portsmouth Jewish Social and Literary Society held its annual meeting on Sunday. The following were elected: The Rev. A. Filer, President; Mrs J. Weinberg, Vice-President; M. Lazarus, Treasurer; and Mr. J. Geoffrey, Hon. Secretary.

Books Received.

"A Nest of Spies." By Pierre Souvestre and Marcel Allain. (Stanley Paul and Co.; 6s. net.)

"The Book of Jubilees." By R. H. Charles, D. Litt., D.D. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; 4s. net.)

"Soulmates." By Maud H. Yardley. (Greening and Co., 6s.)

"Doubly Tide." By Flareuse. (Greening and Co., 6s.)

"Obstacles to Peace." By Samuel S. McClure. (Stanley Faul and Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

"The Effect of the Fall of Jerusalem upon the Character of the Pharisees." A Paper read before the members of the Society for Hebraic Studies. By R. Travers Herford, B.A.

Two Great-Grandsons of Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

The *Jewish World* this week publishes, side by side, portraits of Major Evelyn de Rothschild and Capt. the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., who have fallen on the Palestine front.

In Paragraph.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The Rev. Morris Joseph will deliver a sermon to-morrow in the Synagogue, Hill Street, at half-past three.

CALLS TO THE BAR.—Mr. Joseph Lustgarten, President of the Higher Broughton Congregation, Manchester, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple on Monday. Mr. F. D. Levy, M.A., was called at the Inner Temple.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Lionel Bernard Goldschmidt, King's College Hospital, and Morris Schwartz, University College Hospital, have passed the third (M.B., B.S.) examination for Medical Degrees, the first-named in one of the two groups of subjects. Aubrey Fish has passed the External Degree Examination in Arts with Honours, French and German, Second Division.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.—Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Gollin, of Sefton Park, Liverpool, have founded a scholarship in memory of their son, Captain E. B. Gollin, King's Liverpool Regiment, who was a member of the College (Rev. J. Polack's House) from September, 1910, to July, 1914, and who died from wounds received in action on May 14th last. The foundation is to be called the "Edgar Gollin Scholarship." It is of the value of £25 a year, tenable during the holder's stay at the school. It is to be awarded, when vacant, at the annual scholarship examination at the discretion of the Headmaster, and will be open both to entrance candidates and to boys already in the school.

THE Rev. S. Lipson, C.F., on behalf of His Majesty's Forces of the Jewish Faith, has sent to Lord Rosebery a telegram offering respectful sympathy in his bereavement.

LIEUTENANT P. H. EMANUEL, 18th Battalion County of London Regiment, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society last week. Lieut. Emanuel has travelled to the Far East a great deal, and has contributed articles on the countries he has visited, and numerous notes on Jewish life in the various places he has stayed at.

MR. SAMUEL G. ASHER, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Berks.

FIELDGATE STREET SYNAGOGUE.—At a general meeting, held on Sunday, the following were elected: Messrs. N. Harris, President; S. Cohen, Vice-President; D. Goldstein and S. Shimansky, Wardens; I. Abrahams, Shekama Warden; N. Harris and S. Michaels, Trustees; S. Simons, Secretary; D. Gluckstein, Shammas and Collector; A. Gluckstein, M. Levy, M. Harris, Auditors; and a Committee.

CHEVRA BEN ZAKKAI.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last Sunday. After a short address by the retiring President, Mr. A. I. Lewinski, a resolution was passed thanking His Majesty's Government for their declaration. The following were elected:—Messrs. S. Grossbaum, President; B. Hirschler, Vice-President; J. C. Gilbert, Treasurer; A. Fleishman, Hon. Secretary; W. Broza, B. Deichowsky, S. Orgel, Committee. Rabbi Dr. V. Schonfeld and Dr. I. Levy were re-elected Hon. President and Hon. Chairman respectively. Rabbi Dr. V. Schönfeld will resume the Ein Yankov Shiur from seven to eight every Friday evening.

NORTH LONDON SINAI ASSOCIATION.—A debate was held on Sunday at the Dalston Talmud Torah. Mr. H. Schneider opened: "That the present system of Cinema Theatres is detrimental to the Nation." Mr. J. Indech opposed. In view of the success of the debate it was resolved to form a "Mock Parliament," and Mr. Woolf was elected Prime Minister. The Chairman, Mr. B. Deichowsky, and Mr. H. Schneider were appointed delegates to the Council of the Sinai League. On the motion of the Chairman, a resolution of thanks to the Government on its attitude towards a Jewish settlement in Palestine was unanimously passed. Two study circles were arranged, one for Friday nights, at eight, on the Sedrah of the week, to be conducted by Mr. J. Elpern, and the other on Sabbath afternoons, at half-past two, on the Haphtorah of the week, to be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mestell, B.A. Particulars will be furnished by the Hon. Secretaries, 38, Greenwood Road, E. 8.

MILE END LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION.—Last Sunday, Mr. F. Seymour Cocks delivered a lecture at Toynbee Hall on "Some Obstacles to Peace." Mr. A. Kirschbaum presided. A discussion followed, in which Miss I. Levy, Messrs. N. Streimer, A. Levene, M. Jacobs, G. Ellis, and S. Mackower took part. On Sunday next, Mr. Coleman P. Hyman, J.P., will deliver a lecture on "War Curiousities," in the Lecture Hall, Toynbee Hall, at 7.30 p.m.

SOCIAL AND PHILHARMONIC CIRCLE.—An inter-debate was held last Sunday with members of the Association of Jewish Students. Next Sunday will be an evening of signs and symbols (name of book and name of piece of music). Prizes will be given for the most original.

NEW ERA CIRCLE.—Last Sunday Dayan L. Mendelsohn delivered a lecture on "Bible as a Book." Dr. M. L. Barst, Mr. L. Rojansky, Mr. Lowe and Miss Rosenthal took part in the discussion. The votes of thanks were proposed by Mr. P. Sims and seconded by Miss Rosenthal.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS.—The following gifts have recently been received: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Franks, poultry dinner (in celebration of their silver wedding); Mrs. S. Harris Lebus, household linen; Mrs. Jack Levy, confectionery and tobacco; Mrs. R. Woolf, cigarettes; Mrs. Julia Franks, clothing; Mrs. Charles Montagu, clothing.

SOCIETY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH LITERATURE.—Last Friday evening Miss Birnstingl addressed the gathering at 67, Whitechapel Road, on "The Position of Women in Judaism." A discussion followed, Mr. Levine and Mr. Cohen speaking on the Talmudic and modern views respectively. This week the subject is: "Is Judaism a Nationality or a Religion?" The meeting will begin at seven o'clock.

NORTH LONDON JEWISH CLUB.—Last Saturday a concert, under the direction of Miss T. Jacobs and Miss R. Gowler, was given. In addition to their own items, Miss Trilnick, Mrs. Haugh, Miss J. Stoba, and Miss M. Nixon contributed to the programme.

WEST CENTRAL BOYS' CLUB.—A concert, under the direction of Mr. Alf Joseph, was given on Sunday, in aid of the West Central Soldiers' Comforts Fund. The artists were Messrs. A. Adams, H. Levine, N. Roth, A. Schultz, H. Martin, G. Roth, and A. Joseph, and the Misses M. Bonim, L. Taylor, and F. Collette. The accompanists were Mr. D. Frost, Miss Amelia Schultz, and Miss Rose Berg.

MOHILEV LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A preliminary meeting was held at the New North Road Talmud Torah last week for the purpose of founding a Ladies' Relief Society for the support of the families of the Russians who have left to serve in Russia. Mrs. Dicker, who presided, said that they had already enrolled thirty-five members. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. Bachrach and Mr. Reuben Cohen, offered suggestions for obtaining funds.

THE Rev. John S. Harris delivered an address recently at the Westbourne Park Institute. His subject was: "The Story of the Jews in London," and it ranged over a wide period, beginning with the Jews who came over from Rouen with William the Conqueror.

SECRETARIES or other officers of synagogues, schools, clubs, trade unions, etc., are requested to send their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, Shelter Raid Shelter Corps, Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E.1, as he wishes to communicate with them regarding air raids.

MR. GABRIEL COSTA contributes an article entitled "The Future of the Jew: Some After-the-War Anticipations," to the *Daily Mail Year Book* for 1918.

THE Rev. Sydney M. Ellis read a paper at the Royal Academy of Music, last Saturday evening, on the subject "Whether Modern Music is Decadent?"

THE Treasurer for the Salonika Clothing Relief Fund is Mrs. D. H. Aaron, 1, Dartmouth Road, Brondesbury, N.W. 2.

EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS.—Miss Beatrice Lewisohn, of 19, Garrick Avenue, Golders Green, has been awarded the senior scholarship at Sir Herbert Tree's Academy of Dramatic Art. She was youngest of the 52 candidates.

THE announcement in our advertisement columns this week of the intended opening in January next of a branch of Pitman's School at Brondesbury should be noted by our readers who reside within reach of 12, Shoot-up-hill, the address of the new school. The Brondesbury branch will be very conveniently situated, almost immediately opposite the Kilburn and Brondesbury Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Pitman's School has, by its brilliant successes for nearly fifty years, earned a great reputation for effective business and secretarial training, and examination preparation. Students entering commercial or official life can have no better introduction to the best circles than that provided after a course of training at Pitman's School. The full prospectus of the Brondesbury Branch will be sent gratis and post free on application to the Secretary, Pitman's Central School, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

WILKIE BARD is announced for the coming week at the Palladium. Lorna and Toots Pounds, those extremely clever young Australian mimics, are still on the bill. At the Holborn Empire a special attraction is Mary Mayfren's Company in "The Woman of Louvain." Charles Austin and Co., in "Parker's Appeal," are coming to the Kilburn Empire next week.

MRS. LANGTRY continues her successful presentation at the Coliseum of "Overtones," and Miss Ellen Terry in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is likewise retained on the forthcoming programme. A novelty is the "Old Lady Who Shows Her Medals," and "The Fringes of the Fleet," and Elven Hedges and Cyril Clensy are all included in the bill for the coming week.

NEXT week the famous play "Diplomacy" is to be staged at the Dalston Theatre. It is sure to draw large audiences, especially as it is to be interpreted by an unusually fine company.

MESSRS. PRICE'S, of Battersea, manufacturers of popular toilet specialities, have just issued a dainty perfumed Pocket Calendar for 1918, handy for vest pocket and vanity bag.

LONDON COLISEUM

Commencing MONDAY, NOV. 26. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8

Mrs. LANGTRY & Co., in "Overtones."

Miss ELLEN TERRY & Co. in scenes from "The Merry Wives of Windsor"

"THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS."

"THE FRINGES of the FLEET"

BAISDEN.

ELVEN HDDGES.

Miss INA HALT.

CYRIL CLENSY.

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3 Performances Daily. 2.30, 6.10 & 9.0	6.10 & 9. MATS., THURS. AT 2.30.	6.30 & 9.
Week Commencing Nov. 26	Week Commencing Nov. 26	Week Commencing Nov. 26
WILKIE BARD	KATE CARNEY & Co.	CHAS. AUSTIN & Co. in "PARKER'S APPEAL."
LORNA & TOOTS POUNDS	MAX DAREWSKI	G. H. ELLIOTT
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HEBREW BOOKS

Wanted immediately for cash: All books on Jews.

"Graetz's History of the Jews." Sets of the Talmud (in Hebrew). Any works in Hebrew. Send lists to 3,853, JEWISH CHRONICLE.

RED WHITE & BLUE DELICIOUS COFFEE.

For Breakfast and after Dinner.

Whether it goes to the Wash or not—mark everything with

JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK

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Young Israel.

THE SONG OF THE HEAVENS.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
The unwearied sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display;
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale;
And nightly to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth;
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball?
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

JOSEPH ADDISON.

HOW TO JOIN THE LEAGUE.

Members of the "Young Israel" League undertake "TO UPHOLD AND PROMOTE, BOTH PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY, THE BEST TRADITIONS OF JUDAISM AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE." To join the League, fill in your name and address on the coupon to be found in each issue of "Young Israel" and send it to "Auntie." New members receive a beautifully illuminated certificate.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed to "AUNTIE," "Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. All other communications must be addressed to THE EDITOR, "Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C. 2.*

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

I have before told you in my Chats how the old Rabbis were fond of studying closely the words of Scripture in order to discover hidden meanings in the words of Holy Writ. Sometimes the addition of a superfluous word or letter would attract their attention; sometimes the peculiar spelling of a word would provide them with a peg upon which to hang a delightful tale or moral lesson. I propose this week to tell you of two instances of this kind of Biblical study on the part of our ancient sages.

MAN, WOMAN, AND FIRE.

Somewhere in the Midrash attention is drawn to the spelling of the Hebrew words for "man" and "woman." They are very similar—אִישׁ and אִשָּׁה. The two letters which constitute the difference are ה', which spell one of the names of God. So the teacher draws this lesson. So long as men and women dwell together with God in their midst, all will be well. They will be happy and at peace. But let them banish God from their hearts and all that would be left would be אֵשׁ—fire, destruction.

THE BLIND MAN AND THE TORAH.

Another passage hits upon a verse in Deuteronomy which predicts that if Israel falls into sin the people will be like a blind man groping in the darkness. Why "darkness"? asks the Rabbi. Would not the blind man have to grope in the daylight as well? The difficulty was answered for him by a practical example. One dark night as he going home from the house of study he met a blind man carrying a torch. He stopped him and spoke. "Why do you carry a torch?" he said. "You are unfortunately afflicted; the lighted torch cannot possibly make your progress easier who are always walking in darkness." "Truly," said the blind man, "I can myself see no better than when the sun is high in the heavens, but by my holding this lighted torch others can see me. They do not stumble against me, and many are the helping hands stretched forth to help me on the road." "I learnt a great lesson from this," the Rabbi tells us. "Israel is like the blind man groping his way through the mazes of life. His lighted torch is the Torah. With that in his hand, his way will become smooth. Unseen hands will be stretched out to help him. His foot will be kept from striking against a stone. The mysteries of the universe will be mysteries still, but the things that it is given to mortal man to know will be illumined by this magic torch, placed into Israel's hands by the Almighty Father Who maketh even the blind to see."

YOUNG ISRAEL CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION COUPON.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

November 23, 1917.

AUNTIE'S LETTER BOX.

M. B., South Africa.—Very many thanks for your donation. Colonial stamps cannot be accepted.

Nathan Bryer, Bloemfontein.—I am glad that you have been so successful. My best thanks for your gifts.

Solomon Behr, East London.—Welcome to the League. Many thanks for your contributions.

Victor Cohen, Upton Park.—I am pleased to enrol you as a member. My best thanks to you and Rebecca for your gift.

Rae Cohen, London.—Why do you not ask your teacher to advise you? I hope you are quite well again.

Jackie Doberman, Middlesboro'.—Welcome to the League. Many thanks for your donation.

Leah and Rebecca Fineberg, Liverpool.—A hearty welcome to both of you. Thank you very much for your contribution.

Queenie Goorney, Worksop.—Welcome to the League. My best thanks for your gift.

C. I. Heymanson, Northampton.—Thank you for your Barmitzvah gift. You do not tell me anything about the important event.

Esther Jacobs, Kroonstad.—It is a long time since you last wrote to me. I like any kind of story. Thank you very much for your donation.

Ruth Jacobs, Blackpool.—Khaki is always the best colour. I do not know any soldier who wears them. My best thanks for your gifts.

Mitchell Jackson, Bradford.—Thank you very much for your birthday gift. My best wishes for very many happy returns.

I. Kallmeyer, Pietersberg.—I thought you had quite forgotten me. Who is your Persian correspondent? Very many thanks for your donations.

Sophy Kessler, Paarl.—Welcome to the League.

Mabel F. Lashi, Manchester.—I am always pleased to hear from you. Your enclosure is very acceptable.

Alice Levy, Cricklewood.—Many thanks for your gift.

Raie Lazarus, Upper Clapton.—What a splendid amount you have collected towards our special fund. Please thank everybody for me.

Bessie and Pearl Levine, South Shields.—Many thanks for your donation.

Nina Nabarro, Charley Wood.—Thank you very much for sending me the proceeds of your little entertainment.

YOUNG ISRAEL COMPETITION.

AID FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Members of the League are invited to compete for the new Winter Competition, for which special prizes will be awarded. There will be two classes, one for boys and one for girls, and allowance will be made for differences of age. No restriction is made this time on the number of entries, and competitors should remember that every entry will be appreciated by the Jewish soldiers for whom they are intended.

GIRLS.

A prize will be awarded for the best worked comfort for a soldier—helmet, muffler, gloves, mittens, socks, etc. Brown or khaki wool should be used, and large sizes are likely to be most useful.

BOYS.

A prize will be awarded for the best home-made article likely to be useful to soldiers. Examples of the articles concerned are photo-frames, match-box covers, stationery folders, hand-mirrors, etc. The articles should be small enough to slip easily into a haversack.

RULES.

1. Competitors must be Members of the League,
2. All entries must bear a label attached, showing the name, address and age of the competitor.
3. Entries must be received on or before December 31st.

GIFTS TO AUNTIE'S FUNDS.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HOSTEL.—Nathan Bryer, 6d.; S. Behr, 6d.; Rebecca and Victor Cohen, 6d.; Leah and Rebecca Fineberg, 5s.; I. Kallmeyer, 4s.; collected by Raie Lazarus, £2 10s. 6d.; Bessie and Pearl Levede, 1s.; Harry Weincier, 1s. 4d. Total to date, £14 17s.

POLISH JEWS RELIEF FUND.—Nathan Bryer, 6d.; S. Behr, 6d.; Esther Jacobs, 1s.

PALESTINIAN RELIEF FUND.—M. B., 2s. 6d.; M. Jackson, 2s. 6d.

OLD PEOPLE'S COMFORT FUND.—S. Behr, 3d.; Jackie Doberman, 1s.; Esther Jacobs 1s.; R. Jacobs, 2d.; I. Kallmeyer, 3s.; Alice Levy, 1s.; H. Weincier, 1s. 2d,

PENNY DINNERS.—S. Behr, 3d.; Queenie Goorney, 1s.; C. I. Heymanson, 1s.; Esther Jacobs, 1s.; R. Jacobs, 2d.; Raie Lazarus, 6d.; Nina Nabarro, 2s,

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND.—S. Behr, 6d.

AUNTIE'S CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGE.

Nathan Bryer, 35, Lombard-street, Bloemfontein, South Africa, would like to correspond with a cousin, aged 11 years.

Solomon Behr, 4, St. George's-road, East London, South Africa, wishes to exchange stamps with an Australian member, about 12 years of age.

Rae Cohen, 17, Milward-street, London, E. 1, would like to hear from a cousin, aged 14 years.

Sophie Kesler, Victoria House, Main-street, Paarl, South Africa, is desirous of corresponding with a niece, aged 12 years.

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